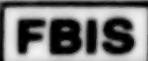


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2430



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19 June 1981

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No. 2430

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MITTERRAND FORGES NEW AFRICAN POLICY

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 May 81 pp 1074, 1075, 1077

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text]

A CHANGE in the French Presidency will always have enormous implications for Africa. Last Sunday, M. Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate defeated M. Giscard d'Estaing in the second round of the Presidential elections. That there will be changes in French policy towards African affairs, and more specifically towards Francophone Africa, is beyond doubt, if the President-elect sticks by some of his more recent comments on the subject. On the other hand he will have to steer a delicate path between domestic pressure, both for greater change and for continuity while also taking into account the moral, economic and even military obligations that are assumed by a number of African governments.

There are two issues that M. Mitterrand will have to face immediately on entering office — Chad and Namibia. He dealt with them in a recent interview and his comments offer a glimpse into his thinking about France's African policies as they have been under M. Giscard d'Estaing and as he thinks they should be. The web of compromise and contradiction which has made France's policy under Giscard d'Estaing towards the Chadian crisis appear so vacillating was roundly criticised by every opponent during the election campaign.

M. Mitterrand observed: "The first objective of his policy, with regard to Africa, would be to avoid placing the country in such a situation (as in Chad). The Chadian affair was the logical result of a form of "co-operation" incapable of attacking the roots of instability in Africa.

To intervene militarily, as has been systematically practised since 1977 — following on from South Africa — achieves no more than to deny the problems for a period, while giving them a force that is even more explosive. It is the politics of a pyromaniac fireman (*pompier pyromane*). It has opened the door to other presences. . . . The first priority must be, in my view, to attack those profound causes of African instability (insufficient development, regional disequilibria, South Africa) and then to encourage whatever will permit one to overcome these crises at the least possible cost (reinforce the OAU, and the supra-state structures for co-operation, to support African solutions politically and materially). Then, and only then, to adopt military co-operation."

These comments on Chad point to a certain logic. First that the Giscardian policy, which he considers to have consisted of too much talk punctuated by spasmodic and excessive reaction to crises, has to be substantially moderated. On principle the President-elect is opposed to military intervention and even if he is, as some have mentioned, more "Atlanticist" than Giscard, it would be surprising to see him commit himself as Giscard did with armed forces to Mauritania, Zaire and Chad. It is even feared among some Heads of State in Francophone Africa that he will withdraw, or at least substantially reduce the presence of French forces in the Central African Republic.

M. Mitterrand's hope is that increasing the assistance given to Africa and making it

more efficient will go a long way to reducing the possibility of France having to intervene militarily in support of some regime. Hence his, somewhat sarcastic, remark about "co-operation". Others have noted that the word was one of France's more interesting contributions to the vocabulary of diplomatic euphemism; in substance it guaranteed to France the compliance of many of its former colonies. He has criticised the fact that France currently devotes only 0.3 per cent of its GNP to development assistance whereas the standard set by the UN is 0.7 per cent. He has spoken of promoting more cultural autonomy among African countries, even making specific reference to encouraging the use of local languages.

M. Mitterrand has said that he would like to see the administration of French policy to Africa adjusted to give it more coherence. He has criticised the overlapping and competition of administrative interests in African policies. There is the Quai d'Orsay (the Foreign Ministry) which handles much of the concerns of Anglophone Africa and the Maghreb; the Ministry of Co-operation is responsible for the former colonies and its interests are now enlarged to some Lusophone, Francophone (Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi) and Anglophone states; meanwhile the treasury and the Caisse Centrale de Co-operative Economique "also have their say". He has suggested that some more coherent "executive instrument" is needed.

Equally important, and this is where the French Treasury plays a very significant role, is the monetary union; that is, the franc zone. Given that within days of his election the French franc tumbled, the effect on franc zone members can cause serious turmoil in the respective monetary institutions. The price of cocoa has already tumbled in the last few days (see page 1107) and one must wonder what the Ivorian reaction will be. Still, M. Mitterrand takes the view that while the franc zone offers significant security at a time of monetary instability, it also "limits the economic sovereignty (of member countries) and provokes significant disturbance on their internal markets which are invaded by products from neighbouring countries with weaker currencies . . ." He has not committed himself, however, to any reform of the franc zone.

Whatever M. Mitterrand will want to do, much of his policy will be dictated by the existing French infrastructure throughout

Africa which is well entrenched, and by the personalities involved. The President-elect is not new to Africa. As Minister of Overseas France in 1950 he was responsible for wooing the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain, led by M. Houphouët-Boigny, away from its alliance with the French Communist Party into the co-operation with the French authorities. He is remembered with respect by that generation of leaders, especially the Ivorian President and also by M. Senghor for his role in drawing up the loi-cadre of 1956. President Houphouët-Boigny placed his cards on the table rapidly, though, in his message of congratulation when he expressed the hope that the new French President would help African countries in overcoming the speculative monopoly of the international commodity market. M. Abdou Diouf, as well as congratulating M. Mitterrand, also sent a particularly warm message to his counterpart M. Jospin, the Secretary General of the French Socialist Party.

Both Senegal and Ivory Coast have been particularly concerned at what they feel to be the errors in French policy in Chad and therefore at the efficiency of French military assistance. They have also been hurt by the rather cavalier attitude with which Giscard d'Estaing "globalised" France's African policy, reducing the sense of exclusivity which has played such an important part in the psychology of *la francophonie*. Worse still was his adoption of regimes in Central Africa for what appeared to many others to be purely commercial motives, or to satisfy certain personal predilections. The Bokassa affair, while not becoming a major election issue — indeed many senior Francophone Africans were concerned at the manner in which Africa failed to be debated during the campaign — remained a cloud above Giscard. President Bongo, however, went out of his way to express his support for the outgoing French President.

The fact is that for the last 23 years France has been governed by the right, whatever Giscard's liberal pretensions. Where Africa has been concerned the policies have been held together, in spite of recent anomalies under Giscard, by a network of specialists, many of whom were close supporters of de Gaulle. Some were senior diplomats, others were high in the French intelligence service. With the arrival of Mitterrand one has to wonder whether the shadow of Jacques Foccart and his somewhat doubtful activities in perpetuating French influence in a number

of Francophone countries will not recede once and for all.

In this context much has been made of the eventual government which will be formed after the general elections in France. M. Mitterrand has already said that he will dissolve the Assembly and call elections within the next two months. A number of governments are fearful that he will be beholden to the Communist Party for their electoral support. Of more immediate interest are some of the names touted for important positions in the future government. M. Claude Cheysson, a long-standing French Socialist and currently Commissioner for Development at the European Community, is put forward as a likely candidate for Foreign Affairs or Co-operation, or even as Prime Minister. His reputation in Africa is high and he is respected for some of the more progressive stands he has taken, particularly with regard to committing the European Community to Angola.

Whatever takes place, any such government will feel it morally incumbent to rethink some of the military policies conducted more recently by France in Africa. Whatever they do in this sphere though will be severely constrained in the short term by the lobbying on the part of some

governments, notably those of Gabon, the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast and Senegal. It is also worth noting that Giscard's highly publicised attempt to bring Arab money to Africa with Europe as the intermediary — which has so far remained as little more than a project — has been quietly in operation in the European Community, where Arab co-financing in European Development Fund projects has already reached a significant level.

It will not be long before M. Mitterrand has to deal with the Namibian question. This is where he might find himself both on the far left of the Western alliance's attempts to bring about a solution through the five-nation contact group, and pitted against the more aggressive stand being taken in Washington. Speaking about South Africa, he has said: "... Racial segregation is not a political option, it is a revolting attack on the rights of the human individual. This system must be destroyed by isolating the regime on which it is founded." These are tough words but is it campaign rhetoric? One suspects that there is a degree of sincerity that is likely to set him apart from other Western powers who for ideological or commercial reasons take an extremely ambiguous view of the racial policies in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE, SOUTH AFRICA TRADE TALKS REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 May 81 p 1

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S business chief, Mr Issy Pinshaw, held "extremely cordial" private talks with Zimbabwe Government leaders here last week.

He said afterwards: "We had a frank interchange of views on the situation here and in South Africa."

"It is obvious that political relations between the two countries are rather strained at the moment. But one cannot ignore the economic interdependence which exists."

"I believe our ports will be used by Zimbabwe for a long time and trade links will also continue."

Mr Pinshaw of Johannesburg is president of the South African commerce body, ASSOCOM.

He was a guest at the annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.

His private talks were with the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Mu-

zenda, with the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Bernard Chidzero, and with other Ministers.

"ASSOCOM is committed to a policy of pursuing economic interdependence between South Africa and neighbouring states," he said.

Mr Pinshaw said he had been impressed by the cordial and open relationship that existed between business and members of the Cabinet in Zimbabwe.

But there was a great deal of uncertainty because businessmen were not sure how far the profit motive would be pursued in the economy and whether the free enterprise system would be compatible with a socialist administration.

He was perturbed at the bad Press South Africa was receiving in Zimbabwe, much of which was unjustified and emotional.

CSO: 4420/1108

SUBTLE PRESENTATION OF SOVIET AFRICAN POLICY DISCUSSED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 4 Jun 81 p 21

[Excerpts] If one refers to Soviet efforts in support of developing countries, their modicity could create the impression that Africa occupies only a modest place in Moscow's foreign policy.

However, if the situation is analyzed from the point of view of strategy, there is a sudden change. Indeed, the strategy of the USSR is entirely based on an old Wehrmacht adage of World War II: "Avoid the tough points, search for the soft ones." The Soviet Union is concentrating its efforts on the "soft points," or, in other words, on those countries whose political instability is notorious; two examples suffice: Amid Dada's Uganda and Macias N'Guema's Equatorial Guinea.

Beginning in 1950, the Marxist-Leninists found a precious ally in the vocabulary: the term "imperialism," after the colonial period, hated by all Africans, was of enormous service to them by creating the impression that the anti-colonialist struggle established a sort of affinity between the USSR and Africa. Naturally, no effort was spared to hide from its new friends the fact that Marxist socialism was nothing but a kind of colonialism, worse than all others because it is not only institutional but also, to a great extent, "spiritual."

Aid Without Innocence

The USSR has always known how to admirably present the aid it granted to the various "liberation movements" cropping up all over. For all of the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, military aid amounted to 500 million dollars in 1979, compared with 21 million for economic aid! In 25 years, the latter hardly reached 500 million, the amount of military aid in 1 year alone! During this same period of time, the economic assistance from the West amounted to 12 billion dollars between 1977 and 1979!

It should also be noted that the Soviet CEMA [Council of Economic Mutual Assistance] channels its aid in a very subtle manner: it is essentially directed toward education and the media. Thus, many thousands of Soviet advisors in these fields are distributed over approximately 20 of these African countries, while thousands of students are invited to study in Moscow's institutions of learning or specialized universities.

Another sector of interest to Soviet aid is the search for raw materials and agricultural or mineral riches. In the same vein, one can recall the plunder of African waters in exchange for insignificant loans or broken promises, the kind of pillage that has led, for instance, to the virtual destruction of Equatorial Guinea's fishing reserves.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union's example has been largely followed by the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries. A whole series of agreements ensued, with the USSR acting on its own behalf or together with its satellites: with Angola in 1976, with Mozambique in 1977, with Ethiopia in 1978. With the exception of military aid (and the implantation of "experts"), what advantage did these countries derive from these agreements? Economic aid to Angola, for instance, has not exceeded 15 million dollars since independence, while "military aid" has amounted to over 100 million!

In Mozambique, the USSR economic aid since independence reaches 13 million dollars, compared with 120 million in military aid. Moreover, there are 300 "experts," with an additional 600 Cubans. However, the Soviet Union's most serious effort is aimed at Ethiopia, and the Mengistu's regime relative overture to the West will not slow it down. The Soviet-Cuban military aid has put the country in debt to the tune of 2 billion dollars, a debt that will take years to repay (Ethiopia's per capita GNP amounts to 122 dollars a year). Economic aid, while pegged at 84 million dollars for 1979, only reached 35 million. For his other needs, Mengistu can address himself to the EEC or the World Bank, on the condition, naturally, that he persist in the policy of building "scientific socialism."

Elsewhere, things are not going so well for Moscow: if in Tanzania, for instance, the USSR has succeeded in exercising a certain influence in the information, security, and media fields as well as in some branches of the army, President Nyerere did not hesitate to declare recently: "We do not want to be another Soviet Union, always asking ourselves why we are in Afghanistan." In Zimbabwe, President Mugabe is not easily forgetting that Moscow used to support his ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] rival, Joshua N'Komo.

But a Marxist state never considers itself beaten: it just keeps looking for the "soft points." The Moscow paper NEW TIMES in January was drawing attention to the signing of an agreement with Gabon in the field of economic and cultural cooperation, "to help Gabon get rid of its dependency vis-a-vis Western investors, forerunners of neo-colonialism on the continent"! Fortunately, most of the chiefs of state of West Africa are perfectly aware of the "fruits" of cooperation with the Soviets. They actually have a choice example of that in Guinea, which, despite its significant natural resources and 20 years of socialism in Marxist fashion, still remains one of the 30 poorest countries in the world.

CSO: 4719/11

GREATER AFRO-ARAB CONSULTATION IS URGED

London 8 DAYS in English 11 Apr 81 p 42

[Article by John Dinadale]

[Text]

TWO MAJOR SHORTCOMINGS of the operations of BADEA — the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa — are described in the 1980 annual report just released.

The first is the continuing lack of top-level multilateral Afro-Arab consultation due to political differences over the Camp David accord. The second is the frustration experienced by the bank in motivating successful agricultural development in Black Africa.

Lack of an inter-government dialogue has not, however, meant that the bank's activities have been at a standstill during 1980. On the contrary, BADEA's contribution to nine new projects in Africa represented a fresh investment of \$71.9m, an increase of 63 per cent on the exceptionally low level of 1979 and 6 per cent on 1978.

Despite Afro-Arab differences which resulted in cancellation of the scheduled Afro-Arab Summit, the non-activation of the Foreign Ministers' Standing Commission and the abandonment of a scheduled Nairobi conference designed to mobilise private Arab investment in Africa, there has been continued consultation between the Secretary Generals of the Organisation of African Unity and that of BADEA, Chudly Ayarim.

BADEA has now completed six years of operations in Africa, in which it has aided 33 of the 41 eligible countries. A total of \$383.63m of aid has been provided, averaging \$64m a year. In 1980, loans and grants were concentrated on nine major projects in different countries: Burundi,

Cameroon, Comoros, Mozambique, Senegal, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. All nine fall into one of three categories that qualify for special consideration. They are either among the Least Developed Countries (low per capita income and a negligible manufacturing contribution to their GNP), Most Seriously Affected Countries (deteriorating terms of trade, debt servicing problems and balance of payment deficit), or thirdly, the Sahel countries. BADEA also pays particular attention to Africa's landlocked and island states.

The bank's 1980 report underlines both the priority of African agricultural development and the difficulty of funding it. It is a lamentable fact that in the first post-independence decade, few African countries have done more than marginally increase economic development in a period of an average 2.7 per cent population growth. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) food aid to 26 African countries will need to be increased from 1.4m tonnes in 1979-80 to approximately 2.4m tonnes in 1980-81.

BADEA argues strongly that it is the infrastructure of most countries that is most in need. Without good communications, for example, any marketing effort is wasted and there is no incentive for farmers to grow more than a bare subsistence crop. BADEA admits that long gestation periods and unspectacular results are a disincentive to aid investment in the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, the bank's report says, 'BADEA has made a point ever since it

began operations in 1975 to favour development in this sector.

For the first time, BADEA reports that it is sometimes in conflict with African countries' plans for industrial development when environmental damage is even a remote possibility. 'The bank is perfectly conscious of the fact that some developing countries have no wish to see their development restricted by concern for the problems of pollution and are quite willing to tolerate factory smoke if this helps to prevent the greater social evil of unemployment.

Although BADEA expresses its willingness to be associated with small-scale economic developments in Africa, it has found this can only be practical in cooperation with other aid donors. For this

reason, three of the loans authorised in 1980 were of the maximum authorised amount of \$10m. In percentage terms, 41 per cent of the financing was concentrated on only three schemes: a sugar complex in Burundi, chemical industries in Senegal and a timber processing project in Mozambique. It is worth noting that the Mozambique scheme involves the utilisation of large tracts of forest — 50,000 hectares — and the simultaneous reforestation of a further 300,000 hectares.

Arab governments and their agencies gave a total \$1.15bn last year in aid for the non-Arab part of developing Africa. BADEA is alone in devoting its funds exclusively for this purpose.

CSO: 4420/1104

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE RAIL TRAFFIC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mozambique and Zimbabwe have agreed to expand rail and highway traffic between the two countries and to increase use of Mozambican ports.

This was decided during a visit by Alcantara Santos, Mozambique's minister of ports and ground transportation, to Zimbabwe, a visit which both sides have called very fruitful.

The visit took place from 23 to 30 April.

Santos held discussions with Joseph Chinamano and Dr Pswarayi, Zimbabwe's minister and vice minister of transport, respectively, and N. Mawema, vice minister of roads and highway traffic, post and telecommunications.

During his visit, Santos was received by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

A joint communique released yesterday states that the two government delegations discussed the execution of SADCC [expansion unknown] projects, which are the responsibility of the SATCC (Southern African Commission for Transportation and Communications).

During the discussions, the delegations examined relations between the two country's railway companies, seeking "expanded contacts and improved relations."

The delegations studied "the present and future use of Mozambique's railways and ports for Zimbabwean imports and exports, and discussed the steps that have been taken and remain to be taken to achieve integration."

They also discussed the number of existing locomotives, maximum use of railway capacity, the shipment of gasoline, petroleum, lubricants and corn, the question of telecommunications and the reopening of the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline.

They studied the system for shipping corn from Zimbabwe to meet Mozambique's needs and for export through Mozambican ports.

The joint communique stresses the fact that in 1980 Mozambique managed to rebuild bridges destroyed during the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe and acquired new locomotives and port equipment, which will enhance the capacity of Mozambique's ports and railways "to handle a great volume of traffic."

During the discussions, it was agreed that the Mozambique Railways would lease nine diesel electric locomotives to the Zimbabwe Railways.

In the area of telecommunications, the delegations discussed, among other things, the current operation of the direct telephone line between Maputo and Salisbury and the opening of a direct Telex line between the two cities in the near future.

Minister Alcantara Santos returned to Maputo yesterday.

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CSOI 4401/255

FOOD SHORTAGES PERSIST IN AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 May 81 p 3

[Text] About 120,000 children under five die of disease and malnutrition in Tanzania every year, the conference on liberation and development at the University of Zimbabwe was told yesterday.

Dr Yash Tandon of Nairobi told Association of African Political Science delegates at their fourth biennial conference that of these about 150 die a day of malnutrition as a direct or underlying cause.

"At any time 25 percent of the under-fives are undernourished in Tanzania, in some regions the figure may be as high as 50 or 60 percent," Dr Tandon said.

Yet science had advanced so far that it was technically possible to produce enough single-cell protein over half a square mile of land to meet the needs of 350 million people.

Dr Tandon suggested that the real problem was the right combination of capital, management, labour and other resource inputs.

In Kenya the bulk of the agricultural produce came from small farmers, while in Tanzania it was the opposite--collectivisation.

"Tanzania thus was several steps ahead of Kenya in food production," Dr Tandon said.

But 20 percent of the food produced to feed the urban dwellers and food-deprived areas in the two countries was produced by commercial share-holders in Kenya and the collectivised (Ujamaa) villages in Tanzania, he said.

Dr Tandon said the food was being delivered to the consumers on unfavourable terms of exchange to the peasants, and was continually deteriorating.

'Cinderella'

"This, in fact, is one of the major and most fundamental problems of food production in East Africa," he said. "Despite the entry of capital in production, food thus still remains the Cinderella of agricultural production."

Another speaker on the food problem in Africa, Dr E. Hansen of Ghana, told conference delegates "there are chronic shortages of food in Ghana".

He said the Ghanaian population had become demoralised by the crisis.

"At the current rate of wages it will take the worker two working days to buy fish, 1 1/2 days to buy bread and two days to buy a pound of beans. Meat is out of reach for most of us," he said.

"The Government at one stage responded to the problem by getting 20 percent of its imports in food.

"As an academic I am spending 80 percent of my income on food," Dr Hansen said.

Reasons for the shortage given by various people in his country, Dr Hansen said, included:

- Global inflation and bottlenecks in the distribution and marketing of food.
- Drastic shortfalls in the production of basic foodstuffs.
- Climatic problems, including the lack of rainfall.
- Technological drawbacks in a situation of neo-colonialism where people were still using the hoe.
- The peasant mode of production.

CSP: 4420/1104

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OPEC AID--The OPEC Fund for International Development granted a series of loans amounting to 36.5 million dollars to 7 countries of the Third World, of which 6 are in Africa. These loans are principally aimed at relieving the balance of payments. Upper Volta will receive 19 million dollars to import industrial and agricultural products. The other African countries will use the loans to cover the deficit in their balance of payments: Somalia will receive 9 million dollars, Mauritania 8 million, Niger 6 million, Cape Verde 1 million and Guinea-Bissau 1.5 million. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 May 81 p 27]

CSO: 4719/11

POOR CONDITIONS AT MOCAMEDES TRAINING CENTER NOTED

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Apr 81 p 2

(Article by Alves Antonio)

(Excerpt) Mocamedes--One of the great concerns of the MPLA-Labor Party continues to be the training of political, technical and scientific cadres capable of insuring the progress of the revolutionary process and the building of a socialist society in the People's Republic of Angola.

Much ink will continue to be used on discussion of the cadre shortage, since company officials in sectors vital to our economic development constantly blame the failure to implement the plans on a lack of qualified personnel.

The Professional Training Center is located in this province. The center is responsible for training cadres in electricity, (diesel) mechanics and refrigeration, and as fishing masters.

Created in 1979, the center currently has 107 students, 65 of whom will complete the course next year.

As is generally known, Mocamedes Province is the country's major fishing center and has a professional training school for the fishing sector.

The Mocamedes Professional Training Center is currently training 11 radio technicians, 14 diesel mechanics and 11 refrigerator mechanics, 17 electricians and 12 fishing masters. The rest of the students are in the first year of the course, without specializations.

Problems at the Center

The Professional Training Center is struggling with various problems, with repercussions for the life of the students and the center itself.

The lack of housing for the students is the most urgent problem, since the present dormitory is simply a center for anarchy and disorder. This is still occurring because the Ministry of Fishing has yet to advise the center's directors who is responsible for designating a director for the dormitory, which is functioning under precarious conditions.

Another problem is that some students report to morning classes without eating breakfast and, as could be expected, cannot assimilate the material very well. It is also observed that the students at the training center do not take an interest in the upkeep of the school, and most of them show a lack of interest in the classes. There is also a high rate of absenteeism when it comes to associated tasks.

The Professional Training Center has 24 teachers (17 Poles, 4 Bulgarians and 3 Portuguese), who have done everything possible to see that the courses are well conducted and that the students use them to the best advantage.

On the other hand, although the First Extraordinary Party Congress defined the sequence of certain courses at that center, the only center of its kind in the country, this directive has not been followed. Certain courses are not in sequence, for example, the courses in fish processing and in fishing technique and tactics. These two courses would give continuity to the fishing masters course, which is also taught at the center.

The center also has a radio-telegraphy laboratory, even though the course is not taught there because such courses are not currently justified. Another problem has to do with the fact that most of the students will finish their courses in 1982 and the center's regulations provide for a 6-month specialized internship. With only a semester remaining in the course, the Fishing Ministry has not yet offered any information as to where this training will take place.

The Mocamedes Professional Training Center needs support. To this end, the ministries of Fishing and Education, through their cadre training departments, must make all means available to the center so it will function properly.

6162

CSO: 4401/255

OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER AT HAVANA MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Report on address by Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade, to a congress of Third World economists, in Havana, Cuba, on 27 April 1981]

[Text] Havana (from ANGOP special envoy)--Addressing the Second Congress of Third World Nation Economists last Monday in Havana, Cuba, Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], declared that the New International Economic Order "must be set in motion" with a tenacious struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. Angola's attendance at this congress, he stressed, is testimony to the victory of the Angolan people and the progressive forces in the struggle against colonialism. It is also proof that the New International Economic Order cannot be achieved without struggle. Lopo do Nascimento expressed his satisfaction that Angola, an underdeveloped country, was participating in the definition of a new and correct strategy for the struggle against underdevelopment and the grave social and economic situation afflicting our planet, where the opulence and prodigality of a minority exist side by side with the most vicious poverty.

Regarding the crisis of capitalism, Nascimento said it directly and violently affects the Third World countries, particularly on the African continent. He also noted the crying need for cadres of all types and at all levels as one of the most powerful obstacles to development on the African continent.

Situation in Southern Africa

The minister of planning and foreign trade also took up the question of the situation in southern Africa, reporting that it has recently been one of the areas under strongest attack by the imperialists, seeking to perpetuate the South African racist regime and to install docile governments that would insure their continued exploitation of the immense existing natural resources.

He denounced the apartheid regime as the "stooge" of the international monopolies, since most of the strategic minerals essential to the survival of imperialism are concentrated in southern Africa.

"The situation in southern Africa is the sharpest expression of the reigning disorder in the world today, and a clear example of where we are led by the actions of the capitalist powers in their attempt to preserve their interests."

Noting that Angola is also a victim of this situation prevailing in southern Africa, Nascimento stressed that Angola is seeing its efforts to resolve major economic and social problems thwarted.

He reported that the South African attacks have caused material damages amounting to about \$7 billion since independence.

In his address during the second assembly of Third World countries, the RPA minister of planning and foreign trade urged the participants to conduct their proceedings in such a way as to contribute to a clear and simple definition of a strategy against underdevelopment, and to reaffirm their support for the oppressed peoples of the world.

6162

CSO: 4401/256

MINISTER COMMENTS ON BORDER CLASHES WITH NIGERIA

AB031144 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Yaounde, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Nigerian Government has rejected the idea of a joint commission of enquiry with Cameroon into a border incident on 16 May which left five Nigerians dead, Cameroon's local administration minister, Victor Mvodo, said in an interview published here today by the CAMEROON TRIBUNE.

Mr Mvodo, who reaffirmed that the clash occurred in Cameroonian territorial waters, said that the Lagos administration preferred to settle the affair by international arbitration.

Nigeria, whose stand is that the incident took place inside its own territory, immediately demanded a full apology from the Yaounde government, compensation for the families of the victims and punishment of the aggressors.

The minister said that the May clash was unfortunately not the first. Many others have occurred in the past which have been settled peacefully by the two sides. On 21 January the chief of Idabato District (south-west Cameroon), carrying out a routine tour of his area in Cameroon territory, was kidnapped with seven other people by members of the Nigerian army.

The chief, who was humiliated in front of his own people, was taken into Nigerian territory and detained. They were only freed after 7 days after being disarmed and having their personal effects taken away, Mr Mvodo said.

The minister said that Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo subsequently complained to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, but was still waiting for a reply.

He categorically denied Nigerian press reports that Cameroon had occupied seven Nigerian fishing villages. Cameroon had never tried to encroach on neighbouring territory, and any talk of Cameroonian occupation of Nigerian villages could only have been spread by those trying to produce a confrontation between the two states, Mr Mvodo added.

CSO: 4700/16

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

BUDGET FOR 1981-1982--The financial bill has set Cameroon's budget for the year 1981-82 at 310 billion CFA francs, an increase of 26 percent over the preceding year (246 billion). Recurrent expenditure increases to 199 billion (against 163 billion in 1980-81), and capital expenditure to 111 billion (against 83 billion previously) of which 85 billion will be used for equipment and 26 billion for debts. [Paris AFP in French 1044 GMT 28 May 81]

CSO: 4719/10

CAPE VERDE

ADB FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Prata VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Piere Moussa, administrator of the African Development Bank (ADB) for Cape Verde, spent a week in this country in meetings with Cape Verdian officials in the economic and financial sectors, culminating with the audiences granted by Prime Minister Pedro Pires and by Comrade Aristides Pereira, president of the republic. The primary objectives of the visit were to complete studies of several projects financed by the ADB and to initiate or finalize their execution.

In fact, there is a whole range of projects, budgeted at \$21 million, including the Assomada agricultural project (\$3,423,000) the telecommunications project (\$3,429,000, including port construction and creation of a transport network), the Sao Vicente shipyard project (\$13 million), and the sanitation project (\$210,000), in addition to the sea water desalinization project, rounding out the \$20 million [as published] sum.

Responding to reporters at a press conference, Moussa said there was a privileged relationship between the ADB and Cape Verde, which became a member only 4 years ago, and also with the other newly independent African states where Portuguese is the official language, such as Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome, Angola and Mozambique.

Regarding the inactivity on some projects, particularly the Sao Vicente shipyards, Moussa said a detailed study of a project is a sine qua non to achieve the desired results. This was not the case with some African states which blindly launched development projects, and their experience should be useful to Cape Verde. Referring specifically to the Sao Vicente shipyards, Moussa estimated that work would begin on the project at "the end of June, or later." This, incidentally, is the date scheduled in the timetable for the project.

END

CSG: 4441/256

CAPE VERDE

PLANS TO DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Dr Luisa Ferro Ribeiro, director of the Teacher Training School, has been in Portugal meeting with various educational agencies, to arrange for the signing of agreements between the Cape Verdian Teacher Training School and Portuguese universities. Her trip was at the invitation of the Portuguese Secretariat of State for Higher Education, within the framework of Portuguese-Cape Verdian cooperation.

In her working sessions with technicians of the General Directorate of Higher Education, they analyzed the agreements already signed with other universities, principally with the universities of Maputo and Luanda. Taking into account various aspects of education in our country, the following clauses were established as basic provisions of an agreement to be signed.

--Recognition by the Portuguese universities of a bachelor's degree conferred by the Training Course for Secondary School Teachers.

--Possibilities of a master's degree for students who completed their baccalaureate in Cape Verde.

--Possibility of postgraduate technical assistance from the Portuguese universities for the Teacher Training Course.

--Exchange of instructors and students between the Teacher Training Course and the universities.

--Mutual support for experiences of a pedagogical-scientific nature.

Dr Ferro Ribeiro also had working meetings with the Faculty of Letters at the University of Porto and at the University of Minho and the University of Coimbra, where various questions were taken up regarding the forms of future cooperation in the field of higher education.

Interviewed by VOZ DI POVO on her return to our country, Dr Ribeiro stressed that the Portuguese universities had been very receptive to future agreements with the Training School for Secondary School Teachers, which could make more dynamic the technical assistance activities that have already been initiated.

In addition to higher-level contacts, the MEC (Ministry of Education and Culture) Ministry also met with the general directorates of Primary and Secondary Education, to advance planned actions and existing agreements, namely, for the forwarding of documentation by these directorates and the drafting of a program for cooperative action needed to further education in Cape Verde.

6362

CSOI 4401/256

NDICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PARTY PROGRAM

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 27 May 81 p 2

[Interview with Manuel Ruben N'Dongo by Ibrahima Signate: "Liberalism and National Reconciliation"]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: Who are you, Mr N'Dongo?

Manuel Ruben N'Dongo: I am a son of Equatorial Guinea, born at Evinayong Cucumancoc. I studied in the seminary which I had to leave to switch to the Language Institute of Santa Isabel.

Before my country became independent, I was a militant in the MUNGE (National Unity Movement of Equatorial Guinea) of Ondo Edu, the beloved leader of all the people of Equatorial Guinea who had just been murdered by Macias Nguema. I am currently chairman of the Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea which was founded on 26 August 1980 at Calabar, Nigeria, as a result of the merger of four political parties.

LE [LE CONTINENT]: What ideology do you follow?

MRN [Manuel Ruben N'Dongo]: We are fighting for nationalism and social liberalism. Every citizen must be able to work and to develop in a system of free enterprise. The state must not be a burden to the citizen. In that connection, we believe that the socialist system leads to the destruction of Africa.

LE: You are thus preaching capitalism?

MRN: Yes, we are nationalists capitalists.

LE: Does Africa really have the resources to pursue capitalism?

MRN: As far as we are concerned, we believe that capitalism must play a social assistance function for the people.

LE: In opting for a form of liberalism or capitalism, are you not afraid that you might deliver your little country up to the covetousness of the multinationals?

MRN: We are in favor of mutually advantageous cooperation. The multinationals you are talking about--if they decide to work in our country--will have to turn over to us certain percentages on their business volume so as not to harm our interests.

LC: Why precisely are you fighting against the new authorities in Equatorial Guinea?

MRN: Our fight is directed against tribalism, regionalism, discrimination, and the absence of democracy instituted by the group that has been in power since 1968. I do emphasize the year 1968 because Obian Nguema in fact is nothing but the perpetrator of the policy inaugurated by Francisco Macias Nguema. We must make no mistake about that.

LC: How many opposition movements to the current regime exist right now?

MRN: In addition to our movement, you first of all have the National Alliance for Democratic Restoration (Marxist-Leninist) based in Switzerland; National Action for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea, based in Spain, pursuing a socialist tendency.

LC: Do you have any relations with those movements?

MRN: No, because of ideological differences; we would like to note however that we are the only movement based in Africa which enables us to recruit among numerous Equatorial Guinea refugees in Africa.

LC: How many militants do you have?

MRN: We have 31,000, distributed in Gabon, Cameroon, and Nigeria.

LC: Why did you decide to settle in Senegal?

MRN: For reasons of safety. In the neighboring countries of Guinea, the risks of infiltration of Malabo regime agents are very great.

LC: Under these conditions, your contacts with your militants cannot be easy.

MRN: We engage in correspondence.

LC: We have received information recently regarding numerous arrests in Equatorial Guinea?

MRN: This is a matter of settling accounts between people in the same regions. That is not our problem.

LC: What are your proposals for getting out of this crisis?

MRN: We recommend national reconciliation. Our country has already suffered too much. We are asking the Supreme Military Council to understand us. We want a reconciliation which will go beyond the tribal splits and which will be accomplished under the sponsorship of the OAU. We want the end of dictatorship and the institution of a real democracy.

5058

CSO:4400/1269

OPPRESSIVE HERITAGE OF FORMER REGIME EXAMINED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 27 May 81 p 2

[Article by Jerome Carlor: "The Phantoms of Malabo"]

[Text] Night falls on Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea, draped in its shroud of shadows. The electrical power failure, which plunges the city into darkness, is now several years old. Dictator Macias Nguema cared little about that. Why should he, since night, like an anonymous veil, covered the dirty work of his spies and other paid assassins. Who would have dared venture out on the street in the evening, after a certain time?

Afraid and terrified, the self-preservation instinct constantly uppermost in mind, the inhabitants of Malabo concealed their anxiety behind the closed windows of their homes. By virtue of their always clean appearance, those homes are a little bit like the proud and smiling face of surrounding misery.

But anything can happen. Suddenly there is a brief knock on your door and destiny has picked you as one of the victims of Macias Nguema, after the state police have placed you on the endless black list of opponents to be done away with.

The old Spanish colonial authority had played rivalries between ethnic groups off against each other in order to back up its authority. Macias Nguema likewise managed to stir the Bubi up against the Mongamos, and the latter against the Esenguis.

The nation's economic pulse was taken on the black market. Corruption, law violations, and murders—distinctive signs of the regime of Macias Nguema.

But why not let the dead lie? The inheritance of the late regime is a heavy one and the military leaders, who seized power in Malabo on 3 August 1979, are in the process of allowing a capital and a whole country to fall apart where the phantom of Macias Nguema has not at all disappeared.

5058

CSO:4400/1269

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN ALL SECTORS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 27 May 81 p 2

[Article by Lucien Ahonto: "Equatorial Guinea's Reconstruction Problems Still Exist"]

[Text] At the end of November 1980, on the occasion of an official visit to France, Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, told us: "The most important task is the task of national reconstruction. Consequently, we are determined to fight against political and ideological divergences" (LE CONTINENT, 19 November 1980). About 6 months later, at the end of April, the authorities in Malabo launched a wave of arrests (150 according to the clandestine opposition) following--they assert--an abortive attempt at a coup d'etat against Mr Obiang Nguema. Is that supposed to be proof of the failure of the team that came to power on 3 August 1979? It would be rather hazardous to say so without reservations. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the regime of Mr Obiang Nguema has not managed to gag "all political and ideological dissidents," as shown by the interview of Mr Manuel Ruben N'Dongo, chairman of the RDLGE [Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea], the liberal opposition party. As for national reconstruction, it seems to be marking time.

"The authorities in Equatorial Guinea discovered a plot aimed at overthrowing President Teodoro Obiang Nguema and arrested several persons," the Spanish daily EL PAIS disclosed toward the middle of April. On 22 April, President Obiang himself denounced a "conspiracy" against his administration and admitted "a troubled atmosphere, resulting from restlessness and concern."

Will Col Obiang Nguema manage to assume the heavy heritage left to him by his uncle Macias Nguema?

On 3 August 1979, Obiang Nguema put an end to one of the worst dictatorships experienced in Africa, the dictatorship of Francisco Macias Nguema who, during 11 years of despotism and terror had ruined his country and caused a large portion of its inhabitants to escape, that is, those he did not exterminate purely and simply. In becoming head of state in 1979, President Obiang faced a difficult task.

First of all, domestically, he had to restore the confidence of his fellow citizens who were still afraid of the "specter" of Macias Nguema. In foreign relations, he first of all had to end Equatorial Guinea's isolation. He did that only several months after coming to power by first of all renewing relations with the former colonial power, Spain, and then with other Western and African countries.

Just 2 years after the ouster and execution of the former dictator, Equatorial Guinea is slowly returning to normal life. In political terms, the Guinea of Obiang does experience a certain stability. In contrast to a country, such as Uganda, which already has had four presidents since the downfall of its dictator Idi Amin, Guinea has had the same government since the coup d'etat which ousted Macias Nguema. But all problems are far from having been resolved.

As President Obiang confided to us during his trip to Paris last November (LE CONTINENT, 19 November 1980), the most important thing was to rebuild the country which had been ruined by 11 years of dictatorship: "Our country was destroyed by the old regime. The most important task is national reconstruction." It was in line with this that, only a few months after taking power, he launched an offensive of charm aimed at numerous Western countries, especially Spain which sent him 400 cooperation specialists, France which supplied him with gifts totalling Fr 9 million, Germany, and other countries whom he plans to allow to prospect for the country's petroleum reserves.

Last April, a high-level delegation, led by Vice President Florencio Maye Ela went to various countries in South America and to the United States. At the same time, the authorities in Malabo dropped the fishing agreement with the Soviet Union.

That agreement was supposed to give the Soviet Union exclusive fishing rights in the waters of Equatorial Guinea and the government then asked the Soviets to reduce the diplomatic mission in Malabo. This is a sign that the new regime is undeniably facing West. But is that enough to get the country going again?

As noted recently by a Western financial advisor, it is true that Equatorial Guinea can survive only thanks to the help it is getting from the IMF and from Spain.

The government nevertheless is facing another serious problem: the shortage of qualified personnel in all sectors. A number of intellectuals also fled the country under the regime of Macias Nguema.

In spite of the openings made by the administration in their direction, neither one nor the other have yet returned. This is hardly helpful to the country's economy which experienced a severe decline under Macias. In the opinion of many observers, economic recovery can be achieved only in a climate of national unity.

5058
CS0:4400/1249

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ERITREAN HUNGER STRIKERS--The health of the 15 Eritreans who have been on a hunger strike in front of the U.S. High Commissioner's offices in Geneva for the last week has deteriorated markedly. Their hunger strike is meant as a protest against Ethiopia's pro-Soviet regime. Following a report by a UN physician, their spokesman declared in Geneva on 5 June that he hoped that these non-violent demonstrators could be hospitalized. A representative from Bern met with these hunger strikers who have been requesting the status of political refugees in Switzerland. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Jun 81 p 3]

CSO: 4719/11

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

SPANISH ELECTRIFICATION LOAN--Lambert Konan, director general of the EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Energy] and Teodoro Bragedo Perex, deputy director of the Foreign Bank of Spain, yesterday signed an agreement according to which the Spanish bank has granted a 5.695 billion Francs CPA loan to the EECI. This loan is aimed at completing the financing of the project "spider center" that will ensure the electrification of the western and northwestern regions of our country. It is repayable in 13 years, with a grace period of 3 years, and an interest rate of 8.1 percent. The EECI director general thanked the kingdom of Spain for the constant support granted our country. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23-24 May 81 p 8]

NEW LEBANESE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE--Our capital will soon acquire a Lebanese Islamic cultural institute located in Marcory. It will include a Franco-Arab primary school, an auditorium, a mosque, a library and eventually a dispensary. Sheikh Mohamed Jaffar Shamseddin, special envoy of the Islamic Shiite Superior Council for West Africa has been in our country since Wednesday in connection with this institute. He has met with the Lebanese community in the Ivory Coast and has pronounced himself very satisfied with the social climate prevailing in our country, which is quite profitable to his Lebanese brethren. Sheikh Mohamed Jaffar noted that this institute opens the way for a vigorous social and cultural movement aimed at reinforcing the brotherly and amicable ties between the Lebanese and Ivorian peoples. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 May 81 p 6]

USO: 4719/11

BRIEFS

CEMENT SHORTAGE--Reliable sources report the delivery of 10,000 tons of cement from Cuba at Toamasina [no date given]. The gift, falling under a bilateral cooperation agreement, and in the wake of the recent failure of the Amboanio cement company, is highly appreciated. There is still a chronic shortage of cement, and increased demand is fostering the growth of the black market. An investigation of the distribution system is urged. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Jun 81 pp 1, 2]

SOVIET ROAD AID--The Soviet Union agreed, in a document signed 26 May, to help build the 255-kilometer Ampitambe-Marolambo road. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 May 81 p 1]

CSUR 4719/14

MOZAMBIQUE

SHRIMP SMUGGLING SERIOUSLY AFFECTS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESOURCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Apr 81 p 3

/Text/ Beira, 28 Apr--From the transition period and the first years of independence to the present, our country has been the victim of continuous and deliberate acts of sabotage and erosion of its sources of wealth.

In the transition period and after independence, tons of precious woods, ivory, skins and hunting trophies, among other valuable national property, left the country illegally.

On one hand, the saboteurs were able to buy the silence of individuals who had infiltrated our government agencies. For instance, there are the past incidents at the Port of Beira, when for a half-dozen contos and a few bottles of beer, certain individuals allowed invaluable articles, the property of our people, to leave the country.

Other individuals used more sophisticated means, such as underbilling and personal deals arranged with business establishments interested in destabilizing our economy, to perpetrate acts of crime and sabotage, with great damage to our young republic.

Clear examples of this are the lumber export deals, in which Mozambique is not only hurt by unscrupulous individuals inside the country, but is also confronted with the willingness--which is to say skulduggery--of capitalist monopolistic organizations that control market prices and channels.

At this time, an equally serious situation is occurring on a grand scale, involving international circuits, with one of our strategic export products considered one of the country's most valuable resources and a major source of our foreign exchange: shrimp.

Mozambique's shrimp is known to be highly sought after in the international market. We need only note that in the Algarve, in Portugal, two or three tiger shrimp (Type K) sell for 1,000 escudos.

Well now, as it occurs with the lumber, we have never believed that the sabotage and blackmarketing have ceased to exist in the case of shrimp.

In fact, there are still individuals in our country who never stop thinking about the best way to sabotage us. The lack of control over the marketing system for this product, added to the increased number of people engaged in shrimp fishing in our waters (where the supervision also leaves much to be desired) creates a fertile field for the illegal and fraudulent deals with which we are familiar.

For some time now, we have known that shrimp leaves Mozambique illegally for Swaziland. Now the network has been extended to Zimbabwe, where, we have learned the market is flooded with our shrimp.

How is this possible, except by illegal channels, when until very recently the official trade channels were barely established or even nonexistent?

According to our investigation, there is a ring of smugglers, headquartered in Beira and Chimoio and connected with traffickers in Zimbabwe, who negotiate with individuals in that country, using certain control "facilities" and route deviations (commonly known as goat shunting, but actually truck rerouting) by the pass through the mountains separating Mozambique and neighboring Zimbabwe, in the Manica area.

Among the methods used by the shrimp smugglers in our country is that of buying the shellfish from certain trawler operators and shipping them by night via the mountain routes mentioned above, using well organized traffic systems. A similar system for receipt of the product is set up in Zimbabwe, specifically in Umtali, where the shrimp is later sold at high prices, in deals that are none too pure. Therefore, we are told, it is easy to find shrimp on every corner in that Zimbabwean city.

There are already very clear indications to confirm this conscious and deliberate act of sabotage against the Mozambican economy.

Thus, also, we are being robbed of precious foreign exchange.

6362

CSO: 4401/255

LÜDERITZ POWER CRISIS IS ADDRESSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 May 81 p 17

[Article by Gail Visagie]

[Text]

THE POWER crisis that currently prevails in Lüderitz has been attributed to gross neglect by the Peri-Urban Board.

This emerges in an attack on the Board by the Chairman of the Windhoek Branch of the Lüderitzbucht Foundation, Advocate Anton Lubowski.

Despite various requests and appeals in the past by the Foundation, Advocate Lubowski said the Peri-Urban Board has either refused or neglected to rectify the sad state of affairs relating to electricity for the town.

He said that for the second time in the past few months an explosion of one of the two boilers at the power station occurred. He pointed out that there was no alternative to make use of because the remaining equipment was, to a large extent, not functioning.

The reason for this was the fact that there were unnecessary saving measures and "questionable reasoning on the part of the authorities concerned."

He pointed out that one single person had to perform the duties of Town Clerk, Town Engineer as well as mechanical and electrical foreman — with the assistance of only one qualified shiftworker.

"It is quite obvious that two people cannot keep a 1 800 KWA unit running and the result is continued power failures culminating in this last explosion."

Advocate Lubowski said that according to reliable sources, it would be unwise to undertake short-term remedies. This would not cancel the possibility of power failures. "Tens of thousands of rands have been invested in the existing unit which, but for ecological considerations should be dumped into the sea."

Once again, he said, the Foundation wished to appeal to the authorities concerned to urgently undertake all necessary steps to rectify the position and again it was suggested that the town be linked to the Swakow network.

Advocate Lubowski said "all efforts to promote the

town by attempting to attract tourism and industry will prove fruitless if basic services continue to be supplied in such an unreliable fashion."

Residents of Lüderitzbucht meanwhile are up in arms at the state of affairs. During the past crayfish season, factories frequently had to resort to the use of their own generators during these power failures.

Some time ago, Mr B Proffitt, the Secretary of the Peri-Urban Board of Development said that the town was not experiencing more power breaks than normal. He also said that certain Swakow employees were present to bring the power supply up to standard and that the existing power station was capable of supplying the whole town with electricity.

He added that the problems being experienced were of a technical nature which were being ironed out by experts from Swakow.

POSSIBILITY OF UNIVERSITY IS EXAMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 May 81 p 2

[Text]

A FEASIBILITY study into the possibility of establishing an independent university in SWA is to be undertaken by Tucsia.

An announcement to this effect was made this week by Tucsia and it was pointed out that the intention was to set up an independent university as opposed to a State university.

Past studies of this nature have been undertaken for only a State university - State controlled and financed and all the universities in South Africa are State controlled.

The SA law (Act No 61 of 1955) lays down that it is the prerogative of the State to establish universities in SA and SWA. This law is still applicable in the Territory and according to the statement from Tucsia the SA Government has no intention of establishing a university in SWA at this stage.

A Teachers' Training College for Whites only was established in 1977 and an Academy for Tertiary Education in 1980. But for the purpose of university training SWA students still had to study outside the country.

In the light of these facts, Tucsia decided to investigate the possibilities of establishing a university or university college under the auspices of one or more foreign universities.

The intention is to approach leading faculties in the world for sponsorship and financial backing and it is felt that by foreign sponsorship, the university will achieve international recognition and have more continuity in regard to staff.

The feasibility study will involve the collection of relevant statistics on the country's potential and to project this into the future. The Territory's present and future needs of university-trained people will have to be established and foreign universities approached.

The funding of a complex university structure has to be investigated and the staffing by local and foreign academics has to be considered.

Tucsia has estimated that it will take a competent professional person six months to one year to carry out such a study and the costs will include a salary, travel expenses and secretarial services.

For this purpose R20 000 to R35 000 would be required. Members of Tucsia have committed themselves to financing this project to a high degree. But as a privately funded organisation it will not be possible to assume the entire financial burden.

For this reason Tucsia has now appealed to politically-independent organisations for support in this project which will eventually contribute towards the true independence of SWA.

FARMLAND FIGHT REACHES GOBABIS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 May 81 p 1

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

BLACK AND White farmers in SWA are at loggerheads again, this time in the Gobabis district.

The land question acquired special prominence once more during recent days, when Mr Koos Pretorius, NP MEC for Gobabis alleged in the Assembly of the White Representative Authority that Black farmers were making use of Central Government funds set aside for the hire of emergency grazing to purchase productive White-owned farms.

Mr Pretorius, who is MEC for White Education, was speaking on a motion on agriculture submitted by his party last week, when he attacked the DTA's land policy which had brought about a situation of discrimination against established White farmers.

Mr Pretorius revealed that farmers in the north eastern part of Gobabis had signed a

petition protesting at the current situation, and which was to be handed to the authorities for urgent attention.

As groups, the Whites and the Rehobothers were the only two who did not have the same say over their land as the other population groups in SWA, said Mr Pretorius, in a bitter address to the House.

Whereas Blacks were allowed by law to purchase White farms, Whites were not allowed to buy land in the Black areas.

There are no surveyed farms in the northern traditional regions of the Territory.

"It is no longer a question of expropriating buildings from the Whites," said Mr Pretorius, with references to the recent call by RP leader Mr Dirk Mudge that the Teachers Training College, SWA House, and the Tintenpalast be given to the Central Government, "but now it is our land", he said.

Mr Pretorius said that after the petition signed by reportedly "several hundred" Gobabis farmers had been submitted to the White Executive Council, the AG, and even the SA Government.

Mr Pretorius indicated that so far 15 000 head of cattle were involved in recent Gobabis land deals where the farms had changed ownership, but not the stock which were still owned by the White farmers.

According to Mr Pretorius, Black farmers from the Reserves who had qualified for Central Government drought relief funds for hiring emergency grazing on White farms in the Gobabis district had made attractive offers to the farmers for options on their farms instead.

Prices ranging from R40 to R50 per hectare were mentioned.

This has led to a spate of panic selling by White farmers

TV TRANSMISSIONS ARE DELAYED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 May 81 p 19

[Text]

INITIAL television transmission scheduled for June 1 this year has been delayed by two weeks.

This was announced yesterday by Mr P J Venter, Chairman of the SWABC Board.

In a statement to the press, Mr Venter said that due to unforeseen problems being experienced in the erection of a transmission mast, the first transmission of television in Windhoek would be delayed.

For general information, Mr Venter also said that transmission would be televised on VHF, with horizontal polarisation on the following channels:

- Windhoek south - picture - 191.25 MHz
sound - 197.25 MHz
- Windhoek north - picture - 223.25 MHz
sound - 229.25 MHz
- Oshakati - picture - 191.25 MHz
sound - 197.25 MHz

A number of senior appointments were approved by the SWABC Board at a meeting this week.

Mr Venter said that Mr Piet Engelbrocht, the permanent representative of the SABC in Washington was appointed Manager Television Services of the SWABC.

Mr Phillip Volschenk, was appointed Manager of Black Services of the Corporation and will be in control of all transmission in Herero, Owambo, Damara/Nama, Tswana, and Kavango services.

Previously, Mr Volschenk held the post of Superintendent of the Herero Service of the SWABC.

Mr Gerhard Roux, former Superintendent of the Afrikaans, English and German services, has been appointed manager of these three services.

Mr H J Grobbelaar, former Superintendent of the Damara/Nama-service is now promoted to Superintendent Administration and Operation of Television Services.

BRIEFS

PATROL FIRED ON--A Botswana army unit fired on a SWATF patrol north east of the Kavango river in Caprivi at the weekend, using small arms. Defence headquarters in Pretoria has been requested to lodge protest to the Botswana Government through the normal diplomatic channels. Twelve armed Swapo terrorists were shot in the operational area during the weekend, in six separate incidents, according to a SWATF communique issued in Windhoek this morning. Eight of the infiltrators were killed by the security forces in five skirmishes up to 20 km south of Ongulumbashe, and the other four, just south of Beacon 23. While searching for a reported group of Swapo infiltrators between Ondangwa and Oshiganbo, the security forces discovered an arms cache housing land mines, detonators, anti-personnel mines and grenades. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 May 81 p 1]

URANIUM EXPLORATION--Rossing Uranium, a subsidiary of R10 Tinto-Zinc Corp is to begin exploration in South West Africa for the first time since the company was founded in 1970, managing director Craig Gibson said. He told journalists an exploration manager has been appointed and the team will start preliminary investigations in June. Until the initial tests have been examined, however, no details on the cost of the exercise or the areas to be examined will be finally decided. The first uranium deposits were found in 1928. He added the search will not be confined to uranium, but will wextend to other minerals and include principally copper and zinc. Company spokesman said the decision had been taken at this time as the opencast mine at Rossing is now operating smoothly. The company started production in 1976 and reached full capacity at end-1979. Rossing contributed L54,4-million of RTZ's L507,0-million of turnover totalling L3040-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 81 p 19]

CSO: 4420/1106

COMMENTARY EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH MALI

ABUJAH Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[text] The talks between Nigeria and Mali were in furtherance of the African policy of the present administration which seeks practical cooperation in various fields with countries in the subregion and other parts of the continent. On the Nigerian side, it was a continuing effort to examine and discuss issues of mutual interest at the highest level so as to provide necessary directives for implementation of the points agreed upon.

Apart from the opportunity provided by such forums, there is the benefit of personal contact which is necessary for achieving greater friendship and understanding. All these factors naturally came to play during the state visit to Mali of President Shagari. As the visit progressed, leaders of the two countries and officials increased their appreciation of each other's aspirations and the cordial exchanges provided a solid foundation for closer interaction. It was in realization of the need to enliven the relations in both countries that they decided to establish a Nigeria-Mali Joint Commission. It is the responsibility of this commission to explore further areas of cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields and to ensure that all agreements reached are implemented with dispatch and purpose. It is a fact that could not be disputed that African countries, starting from the subregional level, have a lot to gain by forging new areas of cooperation between them. Experience has shown that no matter how attractive offers from the developed countries are their covert intentions and short-term impact remain a source of drain to Third World countries. Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of such dubious foreign assistance is that they are largely counter productive because they are in the main designed to favor those who are providing the resources. What, therefore, could be regarded as a long-term policy of cooperation capable of bringing lasting mutual benefit has to be indigenously African, both in context and application.

In the case of Nigeria and Mali, the two countries have identified wide areas of similarities which could be utilized to the greater advantage of their peoples and the subregion. And one such area that easily comes to mind is animal husbandry. Instead of importing meat from Europe or the United States, Nigeria could enter into agreement with Mali to buy her meat. Indigenous businessmen from both countries could also be encouraged through government support to enter into such ventures. A system could also be worked out toward the cross-breeding of cattle

already developed in Mali under tropical climate to boost Nigeria's green revolution program. Mali in turn could import some finished industrial products from Nigeria.

There are many other areas which could be explored under the Nigeria-Mali Joint Commission to further strengthen the ties between the two countries. Incidentally, Nigeria and Mali are members of the ECOWAS, which fundamentally encourages the promotion of trade and economic links among member states. The type of cooperation being formulated by both countries will further contribute to the realization of the ECOWAS objectives. As it was rightly reflected in the communique on President Shagari's visit to Mali, the quality of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between both nations has been reinforced. It is only hoped that the fruits of the visit will start to germinate when the experts go into action toward the implementation of the decisions taken by the leaders of both countries.

CSO: 4700/15

SIAD BARRE, SHAGARI HOLD TALKS IN LAGOS

ABO10919 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Jun 81

[10-1] Bilateral talks between Nigeria and Somalia began in the federal capital today. President Shahu Shagari is at the head of the Niberian delegation, while the visiting Somali leader, President Siad Barre, is leading his country's team.

President Shahu Shagari remarked that both countries shared similar views on African and international issues. These, according to him, include the complete elimination of racism, the right of Namibia to independence as well as the right of Africans to honor and dignity in the community of nations. President Shahu Shagari said that the misunderstanding between Somalia and Ethiopia over the Ogaden needed an urgent settlement. He observed that the conflict had caused untold hardships to the citizens of both countries and that there were millions of refugees who required resettlement.

Replying, President Siad Barre thanked the government and people of Nigeria for the opportunity given him to visit the country. He said the problems of Africa could be solved through cooperation among countries in the continent. On the dispute between his country and Ethiopia, the visitor said the misunderstanding was the brainchild of those he described as colonialists and admitted that the conflict had done no good to both countries.

Tomorrow, President Siad Barre will lay a wreath at the cenotaph of the Tafawa Balewa Square. He will also visit the National Theater as well as the Suntai Island sports complex.

CS: 4700/15

HIRING OF IGBOS TO DESTROY IGBO LEADERS DEPLORED

Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 3 May 81 p 16

[Article by Tony Mosbonam: "Luck or Strategem?"]

[Text]

AN Enugu-based private medical practitioner, and crusader for the unity, solidarity and survival of the Igbos, Dr. T.U.C. Okonkwo, has cried out against the present trend in post-war Nigerian politics whereby Igbo renegades and mercenaries are employed by detractors to destroy the leaders of the Igbos.

In an interview with the Weekly Star, Dr. Okonkwo who is the proprietor of Ofo Hospital, Enugu, said that detractors of Igboland have hatched a formidable plot for the social disintegration, economic strangulation and political subjugation of the Igbos through the use of Igbo agents for the destruction of an illustrious son of Igboland, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Owele of Onitsha, and other great leaders of Igboland.

He said that by this strategy, the Igbo people would drift aimlessly like sheep without a shepherd.

Dr Okonkwo then warned that unless the Igbos read the handwriting on the wall, and rally round leaders like Dr Azikiwe, Dr Ibiam and Dr Okpara, whose credibility is not in doubt, and who can wield a unifying influence among the people, they might not be able to recover their lost ground in the political, economic and social life of the country.

The much-sought-after peace, unity and stability which are the key to progress might also elude them, he said.

Dr Okonkwo therefore called upon the Igbos to unite and develop the moral

courage and stamina to resist this new invasion aimed at destroying their solidarity or perish in perpetual political subjugation.

He stressed that bonds of Nigerian unity have not been firmly established, and must not be done at the expense of Igbo unity and solidarity.

He asked "How can any sane person in this country desecrate the institution that is called Zik! Zik the legend, Zik the mystic, Zik the father of our national independence, Zik of Africa".

He said "there can be no doubt whatsoever, that Zik remains one of the world's greatest legendary personages alive adding that the name Zik will remain immortalised in the hearts of millions of people all over the world.

Tragedy

Dr Okonkwo said Igbos should be grateful for the contributions made by Dr Azikiwe, Dr Okpara, Dr Ibiam, Dr Alvan Ikoku, Mbonu Ojike and a host of others whose efforts made it possible for the black man to stand on his feet to speak and make an impact on world history.

He regretted that words like dichotomy, trichotomy, quadrachotomy and other jargons have been raked up to disunite the Igbos and perpetuate their domination.

"The tragedy of it all, is that the Igbos are recruited as agents for the ignoble assignment of destroying their own people".

PANEL ON NEW STATES PRAISED FOR GOOD JOB

Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 10 May 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Speaker of the State House of Assembly, Mr Ifeanyi Enechukwu, has congratulated members of the National Assembly Committee on the creation of new states and the State Inter-legislative Committee for the able way they handled the job in Anambra State.

He also congratulated members of the State legislature and the councillors from the eight local government areas demanding the New Anambra State, on their stand on the issue.

Addressing the House shortly before it adjourned on Tuesday, Mr Enechukwu stated that the committee had taken necessary steps to translate the aspirations of the people into action by effecting the fulfilment of the relevant sections of the constitution on the creation of states.

He said that the recent tour of Anambra State by the House of Representatives Committee on Creation of New States for the purpose of vetting signatures was successfully completed.

Mr Enechukwu disclosed that out of a total of 38 members of the State House of Assembly who signed, 33 had their signatures verified while those of 148 out of 162 councillors were also ascertained.

The Speaker stated that from these details, it was clear that a section of the constitution had been satisfied by the people of the eight local government areas requesting for the creation of new Anambra State.

CSO: 4700

PRP SECRETARY EXPLAINS CRISIS IN PARTY

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 May 81 pp 1077-1078

[Article by Lindsay Barrett]

[Text] MR. S. G. IKOKU, National Secretary of the People's Redemption Party of Nigeria, and the man who has had to bear the brunt of attacks from the radical faction of the party in the highly publicised split that has eventually led to the law courts, was recently in London. While here he spoke candidly about the split and the almost irrevocable gulf that has opened between the ideas and strategy of the erstwhile political partners. According to him he cannot accept the basic strategy of the dissidents, and the constitutionally chosen leadership of the party is in agreement with this. For this reason he does not consider that there is a split in the party but rather that an even more fundamentally diverse situation has developed where a certain group of members led by the two elected Governors — Abubakar Rimi of Kano, and Balarabe Musa of Kaduna — have embarked upon a policy of confrontation with the Federal Government from which they cannot be recalled; eventually they must form another party entirely. Mr. Ikoku is so convinced of the rightness of his perception of the dissident group's basic strategy that he cannot conceive of a situation that could lead to a reconciliation. In fact his own belief is that the Rimi/Musa axis is being led into a situation where they are bound eventually to become satellites of the UPN and agents of what he calls Chief Awolowo's "strategy for destabilisation of the Federal Government."

Mr. Ikoku was once one of Chief Awolowo's most loyal and vocal allies in Nigeria and the total abhorrence that he now professes for the UPN leader's views in the

present circumstances is surprising. He explains this seeming switch of allegiance by stating that he is convinced that Chief Awolowo is pursuing a course that will eventually lead to the re-appearance of military rule in Nigeria. This is one state of affairs, he says, that the PRP leadership is determined to prevent at all costs. "Fourteen years of military rule has been a disaster for Nigeria. It has succeeded only in causing us to lose 14 years of political evolution. We don't want a repeat. But Chief Awolowo believes that destabilisation of the Federal Government will lead to military intervention, and that because of the strong anti-military feeling in the country the soldiers will have to hand over leadership to a handpicked group of civilian leaders which he will head." The intentions contained in these accusations by Mr. Ikoku have never, of course, been publicly voiced by Chief Awolowo or any of his lieutenants, and Mr. Ikoku is only prepared to say that he and the leadership of the PRP have "received information that this strategy based on confrontation and destabilisation is being pursued in the meetings of the nine non-NPN Governors."

It was the refusal of Governors Musa and Rimi to obey a party directive against attendance at these meetings that first brought the disagreements in the PRP into the open. Since then more fundamental differences in leadership and tactics have surfaced but Mr. Ikoku insists that this is major issue at stake. According to him, "We believe in co-operating with the President and his Government to the extent that it takes to make the system settle down and

we cannot condone any form of confrontation that will bring about a state of destabilisation in the country. We believe that this present system is only a starting point and that if we allow it to run for some time its great defects will be revealed to the people and they will support the inevitable change that we want, but we do not believe that direct confrontation now will serve that purpose. We are, however, not saying that there is no point to a strategy of confrontation, we are merely saying that we are not party to it, and our members must adopt our strategy."

Of the five political parties that stood in Nigeria's first elections in 13 years, the PRP put forward the most radical manifesto consisting of programmes that called for the socialisation of services and the provision of new economic priorities that would improve the living standards of the working class in Nigeria. Mr. Ikoku believes that the party's principles and policies continue to offer the "only real hope for the elimination of neo-colonial tendencies in the Nigerian economy." He describes the other parties as "protectors of the status quo in varying degrees." Yet he believes that it is possible to contribute towards the maintenance of stability in the present system without encouraging support for the policies of the ruling parties at state and Federal levels. His opponents in the PRP have interpreted this to mean that Mr. Ikoku is suggesting the establishment of a kind of a silent alliance with the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) but he treats this accusation with scorn. He says, "When they accuse me of reaching an accommodation with the NPN they are simply displaying their political ignorance. The leadership of the party and myself especially have continuously pointed out the things that we consider wrong and unworkable in the policies of the ruling party. For example the agricultural . . . I mean 'green revolution'. We have never agreed with their methods of implementation of this 'revolution' although we agree with the objectives. We don't believe that their methods will achieve the desired objectives because they are committing all our resources to a group of 'absentee gentlemen farmers'. Some people will get rich in the process, but the food will not be forthcoming. Our view is that the peasant farmer should be made the centre piece of the revolution. Whatever Government does should be in the nature of setting up agricultural support programmes for the peasant farmer." Mr. Ikoku asserts that it

is possible to use the existing system to show the masses the weaknesses of the policies of the ruling groups without engineering the paralysis of the political process which he is convinced his opponents in the PRP are committed to doing.

One of the most interesting assertions raised by Mr. Ikoku in his statements to me was the fact that the PRP leadership does not consider the actions taken by the two Governors, who were elected on the PRP ticket, to be the responsibility of the party any longer. He states categorically that Governors Rimi and Musa "have gone away from us," and that the major aspects of party policy which they carried out at the start of their term of office, such as the abolition of the poll tax and cattle tax among other things, were done independently of their involvement with the UPN and that they have not used the links with the "nine Governors group" to promote other policy actions that would be in keeping with the party's views. The two Governors do not, of course, agree. They have stated that in order to radicalise the systems of policy decision-making in their states they meet with the other Governors to form a bloc of support and strength that will be able to offer an alternative voice to the overpowering force of the centre. Mr. Ikoku refused to accept this explanation. Instead he insists that the issue of party discipline must take precedence in this situation because the strategy of co-operation with the system as a counter to outright confrontation is central to the PRP's plan for eventually proving their policies better suited to the welfare of the masses than those of the other parties. He says, "We have taken the nature of the nation into consideration in developing our strategy. We are not guerrillas, we do not have guns and we do not intend to come to power through the use of guns. We believe

that in Nigeria the policies of the other parties will come to grief of their own accord but the strategy of direct confrontation would only confuse issues and render the situation less manageable." To this end he insists that the dissident faction of the party has destroyed its image as a stable unit. He accuses them of engineering an "illegal convention, a jamboree" and states that in 1983 if the incumbent Governors in the PRP controlled state of Kano and in Kaduna wish to continue in politics it will be necessary for them to form their own party because the PRP will not grant them the nomination again. But all this still

turns on issues that remain *sub-judice*.

Mr. Ikoku's intransigence is not surprising, given his stated views of what the dissidents stand for and what the party stands for. What is important, but seems to be getting overlooked by both factions, is just what the reaction of the popular following of the party will be if this impasse continues. Mr. Ikoku says that the leadership is aware of this issue and that they are addressing themselves to the task of educating the people to the real issues and strategy involved in their stand. He is convinced that both Kano and Kaduna states will remain solidly PRP in the next election even though, according to him, the party (subject to final rulings from the court) will not be obliged to re-nominate the present Governors. He lays the Kaduna imbroglio in which the state assembly has a majority of NPN members making things tough for the PRP Governor at the feet of Governor Musa himself, and states that this will change in 1983. As for his personal plans, he claims to have no ambitions beyond obedience to the party's wishes which shall be made known at the appropriate time. In this he says, he will not ever imitate those whom he once supported but now abhors.

CSO: 4700

REASONS FOR BEER PRICE RISES DETAILED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Olu Akintoyewa]

[Text]

BEER prices have begun the Easter jump in Lagos and suburbs.

But the nation's 19 breweries, producing 100 million cartons yearly, appear unable to meet the crushing demand assailing them just few days to EASTER.

The TIMES investigated claims of sudden shortages and rising prices in five different areas of the metropolis, including local and international hotels, Tejuosho Market, Ipoari Shopping Centre and some distribution centres.

It found that:

- DISTRIBUTORS, although unable to meet demand, sell to retailers at an average brewery price of N7.30 a carton.

- RETAILERS inflate prices.

At the Ipoari Shopping Centre, a carton of Harp beer, which sold between N11 and N12 last month, now costs between N15 and N16; big Stout, selling for N18 before, now costs between N17.50 and N18.50. The '33' lager beer has jumped from N9 to N13.

At Ikeja, Lagos and Bariga, Top, Star and '33' are selling for between N1.30 and N1.40 a bottle, as big Stout and Harp sell for between N1.60 and N2 at local restaurants.

A top official of the Nigerian Brewery Limited, at Iganmu, admitted that the 19 breweries were experiencing "serious demand problem" because of insufficient production.

He said demand could have reached a 200 million cartons mark, when the breweries can produce just half of this yearly.

Asked what he could consider a fair beer price, the official said the Federal Government did not control beer prices, and the NBE had prevented distributors from becoming "tin gods".

He said a specific number of dealers registered with the company were usually attached to a distributor who, in turn, sold a certain number of cartons to them at the company's approved prices.

GOVERNMENT VOTES 100 MILLION NAIRA FOR RICE PRODUCTION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Federal Government has set aside #100 million for rice production.

Announcing this on Monday was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Chief Olu Awotona.

This was at a seminar on Agriculture and Finance in Nigeria now taking place in Ibadan.

Chief Awotona said that the money would be disbursed to all rice-growing states.

He also said that the Federal Government would set up large-scale farms of about 4,000 hectares in each state.

Already, he said, the National Accelerated Food Production Project, designed to increase the production of grains, which constitute the main staple food crops, was progressing satisfactorily with over 400,000 farmers taking part.

On the basic policy of the Federal Government in relation to fisheries, the minister said that the department of fisheries had embarked upon executing a comprehensive programme to modernise the industry.

About #24 million has been set aside for the construction of two terminals at Berokele, Rivers State and Ebughu in Cross Rivers State mainly for boosting fish production in the country.

Chief Awotona announced that the anomalies inherent in the low establishing credit guarantee scheme which hitherto hindered small-scale farmers from obtaining loans have been amended.

Bona-Fide

He said the scheme had been simplified to make it easier for farmers to obtain loans up to #5,000 provided the borrower is a bona fide farmer and that the loan is required for farming purposes.

PRIME MINISTER OF ALLEGED WATER SABOTAGE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by John Nwosu]

[Text]

THE Anambra State Water Corporation's disclosure of alleged sabotage against some highly placed persons and operatives whose activities disrupt normal water supply in Enugu has now gone to the Anambra State House of Assembly.

Speaking on the floor of the House last Thursday, the Chief Whip, Mr C.O. Emehele called on the Anambra State Government to institute a high powered investigation immediately on the alleged sabotage.

Mr Emehele told the Assembly that the General Manager of the State Water Corporation, Mr Ajegbo has adduced sufficient evidence that our water supply system could be seriously sabotaged.

The Chief Whip recalled that some time last year, he drew the attention of the House to the sorry situation at Abakpa Nike where allegations of "malpractices, sharp, ignoble practices in the name of business" had been noticed.

Mr Emehele further told the House that "all these nefarious and unpatriotic activities were carried out under the subterfuge of technical difficulties, real or doubtful".

Conspiracy

He recalled that Abakpa Nike had constant water supply during the military regime.

The Chief Whip accused those he called "some strategically placed persons" of conspiring with tanker owners and drivers to do quick and brisk business of selling water at a rate between N30.00 to N40.00 a tank.

This action, Mr Emehele said, destroyed and made nonsense of the well-thought out programme of the State Government.

"What use for example, is it to appropriate some N70m for water supply in Enugu and Abakaliki if these anti-social elements are allowed to continue in this vein unchecked?" he asked.

It will be recalled that the General Manager of the Anambra State Water Corporation, Mr M.O. Ajegbo had in a strongly worded statement released in Enugu last Tuesday disclosed that the disconnection of water supply to parts of Enugu was in fact the handiwork of saboteurs hired for manipulation as ready instruments of blackmail against the governor.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE SUPPLY PLEDGE--The pledge made by the Anambra State Governor Chief Jim Nwobodo that fuel supply to the public would be restored has been redeemed. The supply started late on Monday evening apparently due to some administrative hurdles that were to be cleared before supply would be recommenced. One of the first to get supply was the Texaco filling station at Onitsha Road, Enugu. The Anambra State Government tanker started discharging fuel at the station at about 5 p.m. As the news spread, some motorists quickly started to queue up at various filling stations in anticipation for supply. Armed policemen paced about the filling stations to maintain orderliness and guard against trouble shooters. In the course of our investigations, we gathered that the supply dump at Emene was cordoned off by armed policemen to make it possible for government tankers to move in to obtain supply for distribution to the public. It is expected that as supply increases, the agony of waiting at filling stations for hours would be eased. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Apr 81 p 1]

MARKETS FOR CRUDE OIL--Nigeria has no problem in finding markets for her crude oil, the public affairs manager of the NNPC, Mr. Alex Nwokedi, said this in Lagos yesterday. "As a matter of fact, the country has been very reluctant in giving out her oil anyhow," he declared. Mr Nwokedi was reacting to newspaper reports that Nigeria would have problems in marketing her oil if an American oil firm--Atlantic Richfield Corporation (ARCO)--carried out its intention to terminate two oil supply contracts with her. He confirmed that the NNPC actually entered into contract with ARCO to market 30,000 barrels of Nigerian crude oil daily. According to Mr Nwokedi, the contract which was effected on July 18, last year, would phase out next month. Mr Nwokedi emphasised that the NNPC "is not in any difficulty because ARCO is pulling out," adding that there will be other buyers. He also remarked that the glut in oil market was not only confined to Nigeria. "and like any other market it is always forecast or known in advance," he said. Mr Nwokedi also spoke about the jealousy of some foreign oil firms in Nigeria. "These oil companies are not happy that Nigeria is in control of her oil industry." Asked to comment on the proposed reorganisation of the NNPC, Mr Nwokedi said it was entirely in the hands of the Federal Government. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Apr 81 p 5]

CUSTOMS CHECK ON WATERWAYS--A joint controlled task force comprising naval, customs and police officers has been set-up to keep vigil on our waterways. This was made known by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance in charge of Customs, Alhaji Iro Abubakar Dan Musa, during an interview with newsmen at the Kano International Airport. The minister also disclosed that efforts were being

made to strengthen the Department of Customs and Excise to cope with the check on the country's extensive border posts. To this end, he said, massive recruitment and intensive training would soon be embarked upon to meet the manpower of the department. Alhaji Iro Abubakar was in Kano to deliver a condolence letter to the Kano State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, from President Shehu Shagari, on the recent death of the governor's son. He said that a training school would soon be established in Abuja in addition to the existing ones in Kano and Lagos. The school in Kano, he said, would be completed this month and training of customs officials would begin there afterwards. The minister said customs officers were also being sent to Holland for training to combat the sophisticated way of smuggling in the country. Alhaji Iro Abubakar also disclosed that the system whereby contraband items seized by customs officials were being destroyed had been stopped. He, however, said an alternative way of disposing of these items is yet to be evolved. [By Mike Reis] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 May 81 p 24]

ABUJA LAND ALLOCATION ABUSE--A number of measures aimed at checking fraudulent practices in plot allocation in the new Federal Capital Territory, Abuja are to be introduced by the Federal Government. The Minister for the Federal Capital Territory, Mr John J. Kadiya told Land Use Allocation Committee meeting in Abuja that a move to check illegal distribution of application forms for plot allocation have been worked out. Application forms, he said, have been dispatched to the nineteen states' capitals for distribution and a register has been introduced for applicants who applied for plots within the territory. Sources close to the Land Use Allocation Committee in Abuja told the New Nigerian that out of about 1,900 plots scheduled for applicants from the states, Kano had the highest number with 197 applications. Oyo State came second with 178 and Sokoto has 155. Others are Anambra State 123; Kwara 58; Niger 38; Plateau 68 applications, while only four came from people within the Federal Capital Territory. Rivers State had 59; Bauchi 83; Bendel 84; Benue 83; Borno 102; Cross River 118; Gongola 90; Imo 125; Kaduna 140; Lagos 49; Ogun 53 and Ondo State has 93 applications. [By Jethro Olayemi] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 May 81 p 13]

RICE DEAL ACCUSATION--A member of the Kwara State House of Assembly Alhaji S. O. Ibrahim, has accused some members of involvement in the sale of rice at an Ilorin market. In a speech made in the House on Monday, Alhaji Ibrahim said that he was compiling a list of names of the legislators engaged in the "deal," adding that he would soon submit it to the House. Another member, Alhaji Adebayo Lawal, challenged Alhaji Ibrahim to submit without delay the names of those allegedly involved, in order to clear the name of the Assembly. Contributing, the Speaker of the House, Alhaji Shehu Usman, said that there was a 'cool war' in the House, and added, "the earlier the problem is solved, the better it will be for the people of the state." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 May 81 p 7]

SOKOTO GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY--Sokoto State Government has commissioned the Geography Department of the University of Sokoto to conduct a comprehensive survey of the state. The survey is aimed at determining the availability and distribution of infrastructural services throughout the state. A statement signed by the state Commissioner for Economic Planning, Alhaji Bala Tafidan Yauri, warned that "on no account should any government functionary fail to cooperate fully with the University of Sokoto staff who are handling the exercise." The statement

identified lack of reliable basic data as one of the greatest impediments to meaningful, organized and rationale planning in the state. It said that the state government's comprehensive integrated rural development programme had necessitated the immediate acquisition of a basic data with high degree of reliability. He said, "the existence or otherwise of various infrastructural facilities in these localities is also of considerable interest with a view of evolving an equitable programme of providing these communities with certain basic services within the context of available resources." The University of Sokoto is handling the 12-week old survey through the help of the state Ministry of Local Government and local government secretaries. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 May 81 p 9]

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION--The construction of airports in five state capitals is to be taken over by the Federal Government. The airports are at Bauchi, Minna, Owerri, Makurdi and Akure. The Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr Samuel Mafuyai, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Jos that N3 million had already been approved for each of the projects. The Ministry of Civil Aviation would soon undertake an assessment of the amount of work already done, and how much was left to be done. The assessment team would determine whether or not the ministry should retain the contractors currently handling the projects. Mr Mafuyai praised the KLM Dutch Airline for its "Good Job" in making the Nigeria Airways more efficient. He said that since the airline took over the management of the Nigeria Airways, the cancellation of scheduled flights had reduced "tremendously." According to him, the quality of the catering services on board has improved, while more training opportunities have been created for Nigerians. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Apr 81 p 2]

FACTFINDING MISSION TO LEBANON RECALLED--Lagos, 28 May (AFP)--The president of the Nigerian Senate, Joseph Wayas, has ordered a senate fact-finding on Lebanon to return home from Cairo without visiting Lebanon, the Nigerian news agency NAN reported today. NAN said that Mr Wayas cabled the Nigerian ambassador in Cairo to inform him that "on serious advice from reliable quarters the (four-man) Senate delegation must not proceed on their mission." The team had intended to visit Lebanon to assess the situation there following the recent killing of three Nigerian soldiers serving with the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL). No other explanation was given for the decision to cancel the mission. [Text] [NC281145 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 28 May 81]

MAN ARRESTED FOR SPREADING SEDITIOUS MATERIAL--Lagos, 25 May (AFP)--Police in northeastern Nigeria have arrested a man on charges arising from the distribution of cassettes and pamphlets calling for an Islamic revolution in this West African country, the news agency of Nigeria reported here. The agency, quoting police sources, said that the man had been expelled from the Ahmadu Bello University of Zaria, in northern Nigeria, for extremist activities but had completed his degree programme in Iran. Police impounded seditious and defamatory material discovered during the arrest, which was made in Sokoto State, the agency added. [Text] [AB251133 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 25 May 81]

KANO STUDENTS ARRESTED--The NATIONAL CONCORD discusses recent religious disturbances in the country and focuses particular attention on the arrest of some students in Kano for their alleged involvement in religious fanaticism. The paper says though freedom of worship is allowed by the constitution, they should be exercised with restraint. The CONCORD calls on the federal government to release the report of the Kano riot enquiry since, according to it, it could provide answers to the problems of religious fanaticism in the country. [Excerpt] [AB251230 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 May 81]

INFO: 4700/15

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN TROOPS CLASH WITH POLICE--Five people died and eight were seriously injured when Ugandan police tried to disarm Tanzanian soldiers who were looting and robbing people at Iganga Town, about 65 miles east of Kampala yesterday. A news dispatch from Kampala says that police arrested eight Tanzanians and others fled. Most of the casualties at yesterday's incident were caused by handgrenades thrown by the Tanzanian soldiers. Travellers arriving in Kampala said police intervened after an off-duty Ugandan soldier in civilian clothes tried to defend himself against the Tanzanians with his service pistol. There have been clashes recently between Ugandan soldiers and members of the Tanzanian forces who are still in Uganda. [Text] [LD311510 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 May 81 EA]

ARREST OF OPPOSITION POLITICIAN--Kampala, 3 Jun (AFP)--Ugandan authorities have arrested a third opposition Democratic Party (DP) member of Parliament, the daily MUNANSI reported here today. The newspaper, which generally supports the opposition party, named the detained politician as George Bauyturaki, member for Karamoja north constituency. Roger Mukasa, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, has also been detained, MUNANSI said. [Text] [AB030957 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 3 Jun 81]

CSG: 4700/16

ZERBO OUTLINES PROGRAM, IMPOSES RULE

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 May 81 pp 1081, 1083

[Text]

COLONEL SAYE ZERBO has finally announced the outline of the Military Committee's programme. Speaking at a May Day rally, the Head of State said that structures will be set up for a controlled and planned economy, a national programme of aid to peasants and the creation of a national commission of agrarian reform and rural development.

The accent, he said, would be on processing industries for Upper Volta's raw materials and on agriculturally allied industry.

The objectives of the programme will include the "autonomous development of Upper Volta, which would entail depending on one's own means". He also expressed the desire to see the "elimination of all foreign domination". In international politics, Colonel Saye Zerbo said all co-operation should be frank, adding that not only would there would be no exclusivity to Voltaic foreign policy, but that "Upper Volta in no way intends becoming anyone's economic, political or ideological vanguard". Given that France is Upper Volta's most important foreign partner, providing a quarter of foreign aid, and that many other economic, political and cultural links exist, it will be of interest to see whether the military government proceeds with any attempt to have the co-operation agreements with France revised.

Domestically, Colonel Saye Zerbo called for a social contract, in which the trade unions, responsible for the downfall of the Lamizana government, will have to accept some constraints on their hitherto unfettered freedom of action and speech. The unions have already responded by saying that "for workers democracy and liberty are fundamental exigencies".

Arrests for political activity

A correspondent in Ouagadougou adds that in the meantime, the Military Committee has been carrying out detailed investigations into the financial administration of the country institutions, and has passed a series of restrictive measures designed to repress any opposition to their rule, increasingly characterised by the strong-man image of Colonel Zerbo.

During the first half of March, some teachers and lecturers were arrested for political activity, which has been banned since the coup. Those arrested were apparently members of the Parti Communiste Revolutionnaire Voltaique. They have since been released. The Lycée Ouésin Coulibaly in Bobo Dioulasso was closed down for one week because of student demonstrations at the arrests, and it has now been declared illegal for Voltaique students to strike. The Council of Ministers meeting on March 26 noted in its report that "it is out of the question, for the Military Committee and for the government, to allow certain behaviour and mentality to continue, with negative and harmful effects". They went on to say that strenuous measures had therefore been taken, and that they would not hesitate to take stronger ones if the situation demanded them.

During February, the trade unions wrote an open letter to Saye Zerbo, asking for permission to hold meetings: since the coup all public meetings have been banned (except for cultural, religious or sporting events). In his reply refusing their request,

the President termed the request 'subversive', and an announcement was made on the radio reconfirming the ban.

While waiting for any detailed programme to be announced by the government, the combination of these political arrests and continued ban on trade union activity has led many Voltaiques to look critically at the collection of restrictive measures taken by the Military Committee since its takeover. The curfew continues throughout the country, although now from just 1 am to 5 am. All bars are now closed during office working hours, thus making the 90 per cent of Voltaiques who work on the land conform to urban social habits. Emigration for work has been banned following the deaths in detention in Abidjan, depriving many families of their only source of financial income with which to pay their taxes. Top public service employees have had their salaries cut, and there are plans to bring the private sector in line. Cars belonging to the public service can no longer be used privately.

Although some of these restrictions may have been necessary and may prove to be valuable, when taken together they are harsh, and will remain of minimal value until they are counterbalanced with a positive programme aimed at improving the country's dire economic situation.

Meanwhile, the Military Committee has been continuing its investigations into the administration of Upper Volta's institutions. Although details are hard to come by, it is certain that almost 100 of the country's top civil servants have been removed from their posts, many of them arrested for corruption. Nobody has yet been brought to public trial. (Nor has anything official yet been said about the fate of the former leaders of the country, held in detention in different military camps around the country). It is also certain that if the Military Committee continue removing top civil servants from their jobs in this way, there will soon be an acute shortage of competent cadres: neighbouring Niger carried out the same policy after its military coup in 1974, but was eventually forced to reinstate many of those who had been removed, simply because there were not enough qualified or experienced Nigerians to replace them.

Public warning to directors

But those cadres who have retained their jobs in Upper Volta have not escaped criticism either. Earlier this year, the Military Committee sent a circular to the directors of all state and parastatal institutions, ordering them to pay their profits into their accounts at the Caisse Nationale des Dépôts et des Investissements. Only four did so, and the Caisse's overall deposits actually fell. In the most strongly worded speech to appear in the press from the new government or from the Military Committee, the Minister for Economy and Plan, Sanfo Mamadou, gave all the directors a public warning: "It is unacceptable that the President of the Military Committee addresses himself to you and asks you to carry out certain orders and that until now these orders have not been carried out. This much is certain, one cannot trifle with a presidential order." If any institution is functioning, then it has funds to invest, and Sanfo gave them just two days to contact the Caisse Nationale or to face the consequences.

This is a row which has been going on for several months now. Under the old régime, directors would pay their money into one of the country's two commercially run banks (BIV and BICIA) which pay 5 per cent interest, rather than into the Caisse Nationale which only pays 3 per cent but is designed to invest the profits of state institutions in national development projects. At the end of the year, the directors would give the government its 3 per cent and would keep the additional 2 per cent for themselves.

This is a good example of the immensely difficult task faced by the new government, both in setting the country economically to rights and in their search for what Colonel Zerbo called "la vraie démocratie". Last December in his sketch of development priorities for the country, the new President stressed three areas: educational reform, a new health programme, and self-sufficiency in food production.

KARI-I-BOND PLANS TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1984

00011211 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17-18 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Nguza Kari-I-Bond Will Stand in the 1984 Zairian Presidential Elections"]

[Excerpt] "I resigned to be at peace with my conscience and to remain in accord with my principles. When I agreed to be foreign minister again, then prime minister, it was for three reasons: first through historic necessity, because I had to be officially cleansed of the accusations of a high treason which had hung over me; then because I did not have the right to disappoint the friends who had negotiated my return; finally, because I saw it as an opportunity to be of use to the population. I did what I could and, in effect in 1 year--1980--I managed to restore the economic situation of the country in accordance with the IMF's directives, and to improve the lot of the population. But faced with the misunderstandings, the intrigues, the reappearance of the same methods as in the past, I could not continue to be the 'scapegoat' for a policy in contradiction with my principles."

This is how Nguza Kari-I-Bond, former first state commissioner of Zaire, explained for the first time in an interview with the BELGA agency the reasons which led him to renounce his post a month ago.

At the same time he confirmed that he has no intention of asking for political asylum in Belgium and does not wish to join any active opposition movement in Belgium or elsewhere but is determined to stand for the presidency of Zaire provided the Zairian people can choose democratically between at least two policies, two styles or two men.

CSU: 4719/10

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORS--Kinshasa, 29 May (AZAP)--The first vice president of the MPR Central Committee Bureau and first state commissioner, citizen Nsinga Udujuu, has stated in a press conference given at the council building that fantastic rumors circulating within diplomatic and business circles on the decisions taken by the MPR Central Committee in an ordinary session 2 months ago are false. Citizen Nsinga Udujuu revealed that documents stolen from the Central Committee are circulating in the country and abroad and are being used by ill-intentioned people against Zaire. Citizen Nsinga explained that these documents contain opinions and viewpoints freely expressed by members of the Central Committee, at the level of subcommittees, committees and plenary sessions and do not involve this body of the MPR, which has not yet made its decisions public. [Text] [AB290928 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0700 GMT 29 May 81]

CSO: 4719/10

SIGNIFICANCE OF POSSIBLE RF VICTORY IN BY-ELECTIONS EXPLAINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 May 81 p 9

[Text]

A RHODESIAN Front win in the forthcoming by-elections in Borrowdale and Masao Mfomo constituencies would be seen as a slap in the face of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and a rejection of his policy of reconciliation by whites, the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, warned yesterday.

"The hand of reconciliation would almost certainly be withdrawn and the future for us (whites) for our property and for our children would be bleak — to say the least," Mr Holland said.

He was speaking during the party's inaugural congress in Salisbury at which he was formerly elected president and the interim committee officially approved by about 100 delegates.

He said a DP win in the two constituencies in which he and Mr Chris Mercer are the DP candidates would be seen as a vote of confidence in Mr Mugabe, an acceptance of reconciliation and a gesture of national unity by white Zimbabweans.

He told the white electorate that the time had come for change and that all Zimbabweans should regard themselves as such and not as white, black, coloured or Asian.

He said a DP win in the by-election would have a great effect on national thinking and would stop the exodus of skilled whites from the country.

It would, among other things, enable the party to make representations to ZIC to stop treating the white community as enemies or as the opposition.

"It would be seen internally and externally as a slap in the face to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe if the white community were to return RF candidates.

"It would be seen as a rejection of his policy of reconciliation. It would be seen as a definite and deliberate thinking."

Such a win would confirm suspicions widely held that the white community thought with its heart and not its head, whose password was "too little too late".

"In short," he said, "a

community of little consequence which the Government would do well to replace with skilled people from other countries."

There was nothing wrong with the previous white battle cry of "stand together" he said, but now it must apply this to all the people of the country.

"If a group of people do not learn from their experience in this harsh world of ours, they soon become extinct or of little consequence," he said.

He urged whites not to be hoodwinked by next Saturday's RF congress, which, he said, would almost certainly work out a plan to dupe the public with a supposed change of heart.

"They will emerge with smiling faces and tell the world that they, too, are now and suddenly all enthusiastic about reciprocating reconciliation."

"They will tell you that they have now, after 250 days of stalling, suddenly decided to change their name. They will try to tell you a yarn about their leader having ac-

cess to the Prime Minister," he said.

He urged the electorate to ignore a smear campaign which he said had been launched against him and Mr Mercer.

He announced that Mr David Smith, the former Minister who had been offered the party's leadership, had said he was unable to take the offer because of ill-health and duties he was being given by Mr Mugabe which required him to remain outside politics.

In his address, Mr Mercer outlined the party's objectives and said the DP wanted to have an influence in decision-making and not to take over power.

There was a crying need for some kind of link between the Government and the white community and this is what his party wanted to build he said.

Both he and Mr Holland said the time was not yet ripe for whites to join black political parties and stressed that there was no role for independents.

RF CHANGES NAME--BUT NOT INITIALS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Rhodesian Front yesterday changed its name but not its initials when it became the Republican Front. The new name was adopted by about two-thirds of the delegates at the party's annual congress in Salisbury.

The congress had met to discuss two major issues. One was whether to change the name of the Rhodesian Front at all. This was agreed, again by about two-thirds of the delegates, after nearly five hours of debate.

The second decision was to choose one out of 10 suggested names. Some of these were described as "rather strange" by one of the delegates present.

They included: Reconciliation Front, Zimbabwe Front, National Party, Republican Front of Zimbabwe and the Free Enterprise Party.

These and others were voted down by a process of elimination, leaving the Republican Front.

A spokesman for the party said that 200 delegates and about 150 observers from all over the country were present in closed session.

The congress at the Italian Club, Salisbury, appeared to be a quiet, almost subdued occasion, although one delegate, Mr Don Goddard (RF, Lundi) walked out of the congress after the agreement to change the name was announced. He had firmly advocated maintaining a "Rhodesian identity."

But Mr James Thrush (RF, Highlands) who acted as Press liaison officer, said his departure might have been for reasons other than disagreeing with the decision.

During a brief interview after congress broke up in the afternoon, Mr Ian Smith (RF, Southern) said he was happy to say that although some people "spoke fairly strongly," once the decision was made it was accepted completely by those present.

"I think we have come out of this congress a lot stronger and more united. We are satisfied that the majority of opinion is that to retain the name 'Rhodesian' when everything else has changed would be an anachronism, and living in the past."

Mr Smith said: "After all, we were the first ones to declare this country a republic. We could claim to be the original republicans and I think the decision was in tune with the feelings of the people in this country."

He added: "We have done more for this country than any other party. Now this must be put away in the glorious pages of history. The name Rhodesia no longer exists."

He believed the white people in this country had enough sense to realise this. But he said the party's principles and basic policies would not change.

"We still believe in freedom, democracy and private enterprise as the basis of a free society. There is no change in our principles as discussed here today. They include a free judiciary, free Press and communication media, preservation and development of rural areas and social services and the representation of white and other minority interests."

Mr Smith said congress had agreed on a responsible attitude and the party would support the Government where due. But it would "constructively oppose" legislation and policies which were not conducive to good government.

Asked about the new challenge presented by the Democratic Party formed by Mr Andre Holland, Mr Smith said he believed it was "unintelligent" for the white community to squabble.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatooma/Hartley) later said he was "happy" with the change of name.

Mr D. C. "Boss" Lilford agreed. He said the retention of the same initials for the party was "just a coincidence."

Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) said he approved of the change and added: "Just think how much money we shall save by not having to alter our stationery."

But a few party members who had hoped for a closer, more harmonious working relationship with Zimbabwe's nationalist leaders were disappointed that congress had merely "juggled with the old initials."

CSO: 4700

SIGNIFICANCE OF NAMIBIA SOLIDARITY WEEK DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text] African mass support and the frontline rather than Western Five diplomatic tussles will ensure Namibia's independence. Mike Overmeyer analyses the significance of Zimbabwe's Solidarity Week with the Namibian people...

Today Sam Nujoma will feel more confident that the wave of African nationalism that started with uhuru 20 years ago will sweep him into power.

Solidarity week with the people of Namibia in Zimbabwe turned out to be more encouraging than Mr Sam Nujoma's European tour just a week ago.

Mr Nujoma, President of SWAPO, had to strongly rule out any renegotiation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, and accused Western governments of having embarked on a "sinister and conspiratorial effort" to deviate from it before he left London for Zimbabwe.

The week here, however, has proved that the support of the African masses for the struggle against South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia has determined the future of the whole region.

In line with this, the position of SWAPO was succinctly stated by Mr Nujoma in his first formal address to the representatives of the five Western governments on August 8 1977 in New York.

He told them: "Let us not pretend that our interests are identical; let us agree and grant honest differences. You have your pre-occupation with stability of structures in the international system. This is certainly to be wished by the entire human race.

Exploitation

"But you have up until now sided, in our country, with colonialism, racism and exploitation of man by man.

"We have been and are avowed enemies of these. This is why SWAPO was born, and our people are suffering and dying to change this situation. We therefore accept that some of our differences are irreconcilable," Mr Nujoma told that conference.

Against this background, frontlines diplomatic and mass support for the people of Namibia has rung more "victorious" than the tussles SWAPO is having for agreement among the Western five.

Headlines during the week of solidarity with Namibians emphasised the point.

Western interest, on the other hand, is aimed at having a stake in the natural riches of Namibia in a post-independence era.

But for them the prospect seems a bit gloomy, since only months ago Mr Nujoma vowed that if his party came to power in Namibia it would probably "socialise" industry but not "personal property."

Saying that South Africa, after all, was an advanced post of capitalistic Western Europe, Mr Nujoma added: "Not steal, but perhaps socialise."

SWAPO was founded as a political organisation in 1960 by Mr Nujoma and Mr Herman J. Toivo, who has been in detention on Robben Island since 1968.

In 1971, unable to achieve the liberation of the territory by peaceful means, SWAPO began the armed struggle--the main form of resistance to South African rule.

The leadership set up various branches throughout the country, especially in the industrial areas of Windhoek, Otjiverongo, Tsumeb, Walvis Bay and Oranjemund.

Today SWAPO claims the expressed support of more than 80 percent of the Namibian people.

Expression of this support, however, is suppressed by the South African authorities.

By 1975:

After five years, despite persecution by the South Africans, SWAPO has continued to hold political meetings in the area, organise boycotts of homeland elections and mobilise opposition to the so-called internal Turnhalle constitutional amendments.

SWAPO's programme today has intensified. It gives priority to the immediate liberation of Namibia, by all possible means, and the establishment of a popular democratic government.

With independence, SWAPO's goals would include:

- The building of national and political consciousness;
- A programme to combat tribalism, regionalism, ethnic orientation and racial discrimination; and
- The unification of all the Namibian people into a vanguard party capable of safeguarding national independence and building a classless, non-exploitative society.

SWAPO will also work in solidarity with other national liberation movements; never all relations with South Africa until it has established a democratic form of government based on majority rule; and support all efforts to realise unity on the African continent.

Growing internal support for SWAPO is a constant cause for worry in South Africa. SWAPO appears to be the winning side.

During 1976, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the military arm of SWAPO, continued to expand the armed struggle to reach its peak in the 80s.

As early as May 1976, unofficial sources estimated that PLAN had 6 000 to 8 000 troops available. About 800 of them controlled Ovamboland where they were being aided by the civilian population in ever growing numbers.

Commitment

South African Police today have declared several areas in northern Namibia "no go" areas.

Angola has emphasised repeatedly its commitment to SWAPO's military offensive and the movement was receiving training and supplies from the armed forces of the Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA). Increasingly more arms and ammunition have been channelled to SWAPO offices in Luanda and Mocimedes.

Last week Botswana pledged its continued support for the fight for liberation and equality in Namibia and South Africa.

Botswana's President, Dr Quett Masire, told the new Chinese Ambassador to Botswana that "There can be no compromise between oppression and freedom, between racism and respect for human dignity."

The state of emergency regulations enacted by the South African regime in Namibia have been described as "draconian" by the liberal Press in South Africa, which said that their enactment was an admission by South Africa of its failure to win the hearts and minds of the Namibian people.

Mercenaries

Yet Mr Nujoma has reiterated in Zimbabwe this week that South Africa had mercenaries from the United States, Britain, France and West Germany still fighting in Namibia to maintain the status quo.

"The imperialist countries to which I have referred are supporting South Africa because of their economic and strategic interests.

"They are the very countries which are supplying South Africa with tanks, armoured cars and aeroplanes for fighting," he said.

He added their multinational corporations would exploit the wealth of Namibians while its people were suffering from hunger, ignorance and lack of education.

The Namibian people, he said, were determined to intensify the armed liberation struggle because they were convinced South Africa "does not understand and does not listen."

Zimbabwe has this week shown that it understands and supports the Namibian crusade.

CS6: 4700

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL QUIT'S OVER STATE INTERFERENCE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Bulawayo. The general secretary of the United Textile Workers Union and member of the general council of the ZCTU, Mr Phineas Sithole, yesterday announced his resignation from the two posts over what he called Government interference.

Mr Sithole said he would quit at the end of this month.

He said the minor role assigned to trade unions of expressing the aspirations of the workers to employers had been further reduced by the introduction of workers committees that rivalled the role of unions at shop-floor level.

"It has become clear that the principle of autonomy and self-governance for representative bodies of workers and employer associations is in conflict with the wide discretionary powers being exercised by the Minister of Labour and Social Services over industrial councils and industrial boards.

"This introduces the Government's hand directly into the negotiating process designed for unions and employers and in which the Government is not a direct party," said Mr Sithole.

The wealth of the country, which was produced by private enterprise, was held largely by organisations outside Parliament and the Government. Therefore, no matter how democratic and socialistic the Government wanted to appear, the reality of the situation was that its power to distribute incomes was limited by the nature and organisation of private enterprise.

"I do not see how the Government can succeed in advancing the cause and aspirations of the workers by simply issuing ministerial directives, where well-organised, representative bodies capable of resolving the conflict of interest inherent in private enterprise are required," Mr Sithole said.

He saw no future for his colleagues in trade unions because they would continue to be "frustrated by Government interference and would eventually die out," he said. He said the wage gap between black and black had widened. Productivity and efficiency were declining and this led to conditions of scarcity which fostered a growth of special benefits and privileges for a growing black elite and ruling class. He said the Government was trying to impose ideological ideas that were foreign to most workers of Zimbabwe.

PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATED MINeworkERS RETIRES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 May 81 p 4

[Text]

ONE of the most highly respected and best-known trade union chiefs in the country, Mr Howard Bloomfield, retired through ill health last week.

He was replaced as president of the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe by 32-year-old Bindura miner Mr Jeffrey Mutandare.

The changeover at the union's annual conference on Wednesday marked the end of an era—and the beginning of another.

It was the end of the union road for a man ahead of his time and, the beginning for the union's first black leader.

Mr Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, paid tribute to Mr Bloomfield last week.

"He was a good man who worked hard for his members in what were often very difficult times," he said.

Mr Bloomfield (62), who was also president of the old Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe, was a union man for more than 40 years.

Before he came to Zimbabwe in 1945 after working in North Africa during the Second World War.

He went to work at a big gold mine and joined the union. He rose swiftly through its ranks. He was elected vice-president in 1949 and president four years later—a position he held until his retirement.

He spearheaded campaigns for workers' rights which now seem fundamental: the right of all miners regardless of race or grade, to a pension; the right to proper training for apprentices; and the right of blacks to form their own unions.

His union was the first to go multiracial when the law was changed in 1961 to allow "mixed" unions.

Mr Bloomfield saw it grow from a few hundred members when he first joined to 16 000 today, which makes it easily the biggest and most powerful union in Zimbabwe.

One of his final — and most significant acts — was to play a leading role in bringing five of the six trade union congresses together in 1979 to discuss forming a single federation.

The organisation was just being formed when Labour Minister Mr Kum-bira Kung'u stepped in last year and ordered new merger talks.

The new discussions — which this time included the odd-man-out, the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress — led to the formation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

Mr Bloomfield, who has also had to retire from a string of committees concerned with workers' welfare, said: "I've dedicated my life to trade unionism."

But the greatest tribute that can be paid to me is that I won't be missed. This shows that I've helped prepare the way for new leaders."

He was given a standing ovation by 80 delegates from 42 branches at the annual conference.

The new president, Mr Mutandare, now one of the most powerful work-ers' leaders in the country, has been a miner all his life.

He started as an over-head crane driver at the Trojan Mine in Bindura and rose to industrial relations officer.

He was jailed on a 90-day detention order in 1973 and again the following year when he was suspected of masterminding a series of wildcat pit strikes.

Mr Bloomfield bailed him out.

He has been Bindura branch chairman for 10 years.

"There won't be any major changes in policy," said Mr Mutandare. "We'll keep up our membership drive."

● The ZCTU has set up a three-man committee to encourage rival unions to merge.

One of the committee's biggest tasks will be to try and persuade the AMZ, which was founded in 1938, to merge with Mr Webster Gwekwerere's Zimbabwe Mineworkers Union, which was set up last year.

But an AMZ official said: "A properly constituted, well-organised union like ours is not going to merge with something that exists only on paper."

"We don't recognise Gwekwerere's lot."

SITHOLE'S 'FIGHTING WORDS' CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 May 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Fighting Words"]

[Text]

IN our multi-party democracy the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, just like other political leaders, has the right to hold his political views and to express them.

But a true leader of the people (which we believe Mr Sithole is) takes account, in his political rhetoric, of the political environment in which he is operating.

We are, therefore, astounded by Mr Sithole's failure to realize that our country, as a new nation that has just emerged from a cataclysmic war, is sensitive to pugnacious language and that such language must be avoided.

The effect of such language as "over our dead bodies" and "we will fight like tigers" is to maintain the political tension in our country, which the Prime Minister and all true patriots are doing everything to reduce and to eliminate.

Does Mr Sithole want to see our people continue to kill one another in order to appease political dogans? It is common knowledge that when leaders talk of "fighting" they know very well that they do not do the fighting themselves. It is other people's children who will be doing the fighting and the dying for them.

It is the duty of all leaders to help make a reality of the policy of reconciliation. It has so far performed wonders. Zimbabweans are fast imbibing the virtue of tolerance, and they live happily side by side with their brothers and sisters who belong to other parties.

It shows that our people have reached a highly admirable level of political maturity. All responsible leaders want to ensure that this is transformed into one of our political norms. Is Mr Sithole against that?

One of the arguments for the one-party system is that African opposition leaders are inherently ignorant of the limits they should go in their opposition and their rhetoric is inherently treasonous and seditious.

We are not suggesting that Mr Sithole's statement was seditious, but that it had a careless streak that borders on irresponsibility.

We advise Mr Sithole not to allow himself to be a slave of the obsolete language of the liberation days. There is no achievement in the use of belligerent language. Anybody, irrespective of IQ level, can do that.

A developed sense of responsibility is greatly needed on the part of many of our political leaders. They must have a balanced sense of political values.

There is, indeed, room for politicking. But this should not be pursued at the expense of the supreme values — peace and national unity.

HOW TO ACT IN ZRP RANK ROW

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 May 81 p 4

[Text]

HOME AFFAIRS Minister Mr Richard Hove last week promised that newly-appointed top black policemen would not be victims of "paper promotions".

"I'm going to make sure they are given the responsibilities due to their new rank," he said.

He added he himself would discuss the issue with leading policemen.

The Minister made his announcement after being told that black members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, some of them holding very senior rank, were complaining of "paper promotions".

SHUNTED

They had been given high ranks, pay and allowances — but not the authority and responsibilities that should go with them. They had been shunted into back rooms with little or nothing to do, they said.

Mr Hove said the Government's policy of black advancement was clear — and no one in the force could negate it.

"Promotions have been made and people will get the responsibilities," he added. "There can be no doubt about that."

One senior black policeman said: "Nothing has really changed — the

force is still firmly under the control of whites."

Others alleged that racial discrimination is still rife with newly-promoted blacks being "manoeuvred" into back offices where they would have little influence over the running of the ZRP.

These tactics denied them the necessary powers to enable them to put into force real changes in the force in line with the new socio-political order and Government policy.

They said an example of racial prejudice was the new Chitungwiza police station opened by a white chief inspector as member-in-charge with two white patrol officers under him.

When the white member-in-charge was transferred to Highlands and replaced by a black inspector, the two white patrol officers were also withdrawn because they would allegedly not work under a black.

Another example cited is Salisbury Park police station, near Mutakora, where there were three white patrol officers until about three months ago.

The white inspector who was member-in-charge left Zimbabwe for South Africa and was replaced by a black.

The white POs were transferred to Harare where there is a white member-in-charge.

SCANDINAVIAN COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Research into problem areas such as water development and public health, are to be started at the University of Zimbabwe in conjunction with Swedish and Norwegian universities, Professor Walter Kamba, the university's principal-designate, said last week.

Professor Kamba has just returned from a trip to the two Scandinavian countries, where he discussed possibilities of bilateral assistance between the University of Zimbabwe and similar institutions in those countries.

Professor Kamba said three Swedish universities and the University of Oslo, Norway, showed keen interest in the development of various areas of education in Zimbabwe.

He had also tried to get financial assistance for research work at the University of Zimbabwe.

In Sweden Professor Kamba spent some time at the universities of Uppsala and Stockholm.

"They were traditional universities. I was much more interested in the third I saw at Linkoping.

"It was a new university which had deliberately been set up to develop along totally different lines," Professor Kamba said.

Linkoping, he said, was carrying out research into problem areas like water development and public health.

This was appropriate for the Zimbabwe university where researchers of differing disciplines could work together on examining the related needs of the country.

He had also had similar discussions with the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with developing countries.

In Norway Professor Kamba was entertained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Centre for International Development Studies at the University of Oslo.

He said he spent most of his time discussing needs of research and cooperation with the centre.

"They were interested in identifying research projects in Zimbabwe related to development," Professor Kamba said.

Norwegians would like to participate in Zimbabwe research projects.

The Norwegian University of Agriculture with 11 000 students, Professor Kamba said, was very interesting as a model for Zimbabwe.

"It is certainly very impressive and will be playing a part in whatever projects we start with the University of Oslo.

"The University of Zimbabwe will pay immediate attention to areas of agriculture and rural development," he said.

CSO: 4700

RECRUITMENT OF LABOR FROM SOCIALIST NATIONS PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Priority in the recruitment of expatriate labour would in future go to socialist countries which backed Zimbabwe in the liberation war, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

Employment of expatriates would also be strictly under local conditions, without provision to remit salaries overseas.

The Minister stressed the Government's determination to reduce dependence on foreign labour through the training and upgrading of Zimbabweans.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Transport Workers Union in Harare, Mr Shava said the major proviso for expatriate recruitment would be training locally or abroad of Zimbabweans so there would be no vacuum when an expatriate's contract expired.

A sub-committee comprising officials from his Ministry and that of Labour and Social Services had been set up to help the Immigration Control Board screen expatriates applying for jobs in Zimbabwe, he said.

"We will want to know our friends in the international community. We shall require that first priority for expatriate recruitment be given to socialist countries because they supported us during the struggle, and I am sure we will find them friends indeed in our development," he said.

Expatriate recruitment brought no advantages because of remittances in foreign exchange from the foreign worker's salary, his lack of commitment to the country and the vacuum left at the end of his contract.

"The last six months of every expatriate's contract is spent sightseeing and visiting neighbouring countries," the Minister said.

"We are not going to allow special conditions for them. We are telling employers that their financial remuneration and conditions will have to be local. This is going to be the policy."

Mr Shava reiterated the Government's decision to give apprenticeship training priority to Zimbabweans with a single citizenship.

"It is our belief that Zimbabweans with dual citizenship, residents and visitors have a second chance elsewhere and should not deprive the others of training opportunities."

The decision had been made because a lot of artisans were leaving after being trained here. He said 473 artisans had left between January and July last year, amounting to a net loss of 240, while 19 apprentices had cancelled their training by April 24 this year and emigrated.

Mr Shava also said the Government would legislate, if necessary, to compel employers to submit all the required information to the National Manpower Survey.

Displeasure had been expressed by some employers about having to disclose workers' salaries linked to race.

"We wonder why they are against this, but we shall not give in on this one," he said.

He urged workers to give accurate information in the questionnaires so that the Government could double-check the data given by employers.

The shortage of skilled people was not as acute as the nation had been made to believe because there were many experienced people with long years of service who were classed as "semiskilled" by their employers.

"Employers have been profiteering by exploiting skilled labour but classifying them as unskilled or semi-skilled.

"But we are taking steps to correct that situation. We are also planning to upgrade the so-called un-skilled and semi-skilled to their rightful positions," he said.

His Ministry also planned to introduce legislation requiring employers to train workers in the specified time "instead of leaving them halfway so that they remain unskilled or semi-skilled," he said.

CS01 4700

NON-CITIZEN APPRENTICES GIVEN ULTIMATUM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 May 81 p 1

[Text] "Make up your minds or leave," was the warning given yesterday to non-citizens seeking apprenticeships in Zimbabwe.

The Government's manpower policy was to train Zimbabweans who had the lowest risk of emigration, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, said in Salisbury yesterday.

He was commenting on a Bulawayo report in yesterday's HERALD which said a new directive from his Ministry had banned apprentices who did not hold Zimbabwean passports from serving their apprenticeships, even if they were Zimbabweans by birth.

Denying that the directive was new, the Minister said Government policy on training remained as it had always been since the Government came into power, completely non-racial and non-discriminatory.

In an interview, he said: "In our situation today we have four categories of people whom we have necessarily to place in an order of preference for training.

"The first is the high preference category comprising people with a single Zimbabwean citizenship. They would by accident of history be largely black, ... [words indistinct] ... else of any other colour would be equally accepted provided they had a single Zimbabwean citizenship."

The second category were uncertain nationals of Zimbabwe who preferred to hold dual citizenship.

"We are not denying them opportunity to train, but simply placing them in a lower preference for training, and therefore not contravening the Constitution."

The third category were residents of Zimbabwe, but not citizens.

Mr Shava said these were given first preference for training during the colonial period as long as they were whites.

"Now we are discouraging the training of non-citizens using Zimbabwean resources, because they have the highest risk of emigration," he said.

The fourth category involved visitors who sought to train during their stay in the country, and then emigrated with the skills they gained.

Mr Shava stressed that as long as an individual was uncertain where he belonged, he would be placed in the appropriate category.

Replying to criticisms by Mr Paddy Shields, a Matabeleland MP who said the directive had been given without warning, Mr Shava said Mr Shields, as an MP, knew Government policy.

White Paper

"It was clearly stated in the White Paper concerning the Government's economic policy, Growth with Equity, in February under the manpower section, paragraph 56," he said.

The Minister said Mr Shields, as an MP charged with the responsibility to explain Government policy to his constituents, should have clearly understood that White Paper.

He said the article in yesterday's HERALD arose from an attempt by non-citizens of Zimbabwe to register as apprentices.

"All that the Registaar of Apprentices did was to clarify and implement Government policy as stated in the economic policy on manpower planning," he said.

On Mr Shield's assertion that families of skilled immigrants would now have second thoughts about staying in Zimbabwe, Mr Shava said:

"If the immigrants are citizens of Zimbabwe, then they are assured of full acceptance of themselves and their families, but if they are not, and their children are also non-citizens, there is no assurance."

"We would be better off struggling with the little skilled manpower we have than to be continuously held to ransom by the so-called skilled immigrants."

CSO: 4420/1108

HEALTH MINISTER RAPS MEDICAL COUNCIL

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 May 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has made a scathing attack on the Medical Council, branding it as a retrogressive body resisting the Government's health changes.

He accused the council of making sure that the Government's promises of improved all-round conditions for the national nursing force and medical assistants and the general improvement of health services did not materialise.

"They have not agreed to the formulas we have presented to them for the upgrading of certain categories of medical assistants to state-registered nurses," he said in a statement last week.

He said there were a lot of changes in store which would require "progressive allies" or, at least, people who would appreciate that the old order had to change, particularly those aspects of it which were "inimical to the health needs of the masses".

Dr Ushewokunze also hammered what he said was the "mushrooming of private hospitals and clinics in a concerted effort to subvert Government policy on health".

Although progress was being made in the implementation of new health strategies, "there are, however, a few areas which still act as a thorn in the flesh".

These were mainly promotions, job satisfaction and conditions of service, particularly for medical assistants.

He said promotion was not a right but a privilege which should be earned through thought, word and deed and that the criteria for promotion in his Ministry included the individual's capability to generate and sustain change.

"We are planning for change and we do not have to use dead wood for this kind of exercise."

"One normally does not give medals to those who get drunk on duty or those who are cruel, inefficient and arrogant to patients."

He had repeatedly made these points to staff as he crusaded for social justice and progressive leadership, he added.

CSO: 4420/1108

GILPIN CRITICIZES COLORED COMMUNITY

Salisbury THE HUNDAL MAIL in English 11 May 81 p3

[Tas]

A MAZOE farmer, Mr David Gilpin, last week criticised Zimbabwe's Coloured community for "continuing to chase an already dead issue"—their classification as whites.

A leading member of the Coloured community, Mr Victor van der Merwe, ZANU (PF) parliamentary candidate for the Mazoe constituency in last year's election, which brought Mr Mugabe to power.

He said: "The so-called quest by Zimbabwean Coloureds for their proper identity was killed and buried the moment Zimbabwe attained independence at midnight on April 17 last year."

Mr Gilpin said to any one that they still seek an identity is ridiculous in the extreme. It simply brings to the surface the failure of some people to grasp the realities of the present Zimbabwean situation."

Mr Gilpin said the Government had made it abundantly clear that it did not regard Zimbabwean Coloureds as being of race or colour.

"In the light of the Government's pronounced stance, what other identity do the Coloureds now want?" Mr Gilpin asked.

"Do they wish to separate themselves from the rest of the Zimbabwean race?"

He warned that pursuing this "dead issue", the Coloured community ran the risk of being seen as opportunists always turning up with the wheel.

Supporting the article in the Herald from columns of The Sunday Mail last week, he said people could justifiably point an accusing finger at Coloureds for having collaborated with the Rhodesian Front, and of having been happy to be classified as whites.

"There were in those days, fellow Coloureds regarding themselves as whites and who used to describe us, who sided with African nationalists, as 96 percent kaffirs."

"For youth people to make an about-face now so that they may be seen as belonging to the majority is the height of hypocrisy."

"In so doing they are making an even bigger error, showing themselves to be even bigger liars than they were in the past."

"If Coloureds say they are not happy about their classification in the Land Rights (Race) Constitution, who is happy about that Constitution anyway?"

"The Government is not happy. Blacks are not happy, and neither are the whites, some of whom

now regard the eradication of the Zimbabwean franchise as the absolute goal for the creation of the Zimbabwe nation."

"If whites are moving towards the creation of the Zimbabwe and one is not, why then should a Coloured be seen to be seeking an identity?"

In any event, Mr Gilpin said, the Constitution was a temporary document of no significance as far as the nationhood of Zimbabwe was concerned.

In a short time, he said, everyone would be on the common voters roll and the Constitution would be dead and forgotten.

Married with six children, Mr Gilpin (47) was released from prison in 1979 after serving nine months of a 12-year jail term for aiding and abetting "terrorists" at his Shamva farm, which he lost as a result.

He was the top ZANU (PF) official for Empress Mine and the neighbouring districts until he took up farming again in the Mazoe area.

Mr Gilpin paid tribute to the late Mr Roger Wright, a Coloured nationalist leader who was killed at Chipinga in 1978 because of his connections with guerrillas in the area.

He said Mr Wright was among the few members of the Coloured community who genuinely fought

against Africans for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

OFFICIAL HITS STRIKES AS 'ECONOMIC SABOTAGE'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Strikes caused by a breakdown in communications between bosses and workers were acts of "economic sabotage," Deputy Labour Minister Mr Robson Manyika said yesterday.

He cited last year's stoppage at Hippo Valley Sugar Estates when 27 000 working days were lost as an example.

"We are a young, dynamic country striving to improve the lot of all our people following a devastating liberation war," he said. "We simply cannot afford the luxury of such irresponsible action.

"To succeed we have to increase our productivity and efficiency in all sectors in the community."

Mr Manyika, speaking at the Transport Workers Union annual meeting in Salisbury, hit out at workers who had downed tools despite the existence of a workers committee or registered trade union.

He said this was taking the law into their own hands.

On transport, the Deputy Minister promised that this year's bumper harvest would get to market, but he stressed that the mammoth task would stretch transport resources to the limit.

He said much of the country's surplus food would be exported to reduce famine among "our brothers" in other parts of Africa.

An "ambitious programme" of road-building was underway and tremendous strides had already been made in repairing damaged roads and bridges.

Private haulage companies were now better able to get around the country.

Answering questions, Mr Manyika said some companies were trying to sabotage Zimbabwe's economy.

He said the Government was watching them although he declined to give their names.

He said, however, that the Government would have to look into the legal and other implications before taking action against them.

A number of hotels had been uncooperative on labour matters, he said, and cited the case of the Selous Hotel which had defied a Government order to reinstate sacked workers.

END. (11)

'MAIL' EDITOR CALLS FOR 'SENSITIVE JOURNALISM'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] The Press in Zimbabwe must be sensitive to national interests and cannot afford the luxury of sensational reporting along the lines of the established Western media, the Editor of THE SUNDAY MAIL, said on Friday.

He called for what he described as "sensitive journalism" in which the Press identified itself with nation-building, national interests, national unity and political integration.

"It cannot be different or neutral between construction and destruction, between right and wrong.

"It cannot afford the luxury of cynicism at the expense of the nation and national interests," he said in an address to the National Affairs Association on the role of the Press in Zimbabwe.

Journalists in new nations could not emulate their Western counterparts who regarded the sensational unsettled political situations in emerging states as "God's gift to them and wax lyrical in their sensational reportage."

They could not care less about the consequences and since they were not nationals of the country what happened to it was none of their business.

"This type of callous and unsympathetic reporting typifies Western journalists' reportage of events in Zimbabwe both last year and this year," he said.

They reported as if Zimbabwe was not a new nation with the known problems of any nation at birth "and as if Zimbabwe was given its independence on a silver platter and not the product of a destructive war with all the psychological and social consequences," he charged.

Western journalists came from established countries where things were dull, so, when they visited new nations with much more sensational matters to report, "they behave like starved cattle suddenly thrown into a meadow field."

"For the above reasons," said Mr Musarurwa, "the Press in new nations has to be different and different along the direction of responsibility.

"Some of us as partisans and participants in the liberation war are instinctively sensitive to our responsibilities," he said.

The Press in Zimbabwe supported in full the Government's broad policies on reconciliation, national unity, political, economic and military integration, he said.

He also said the establishment of the Mass Media Trust was not a "take-over" of the Press as sensationally reported in the Western media.

He said the Government bought only 45.7 percent of the shares in Zimbabwe Newspapers and to call that a take-over "is to be guilty of the offence of using words squanderously."

"Take-over refers to buying more than 50 percent shares, not less than that, and the take-over is done with the aid of soldiers," stressed Mr Musarurwa.

The government would have been guilty of negligence of duty if it had allowed South Africa "of all countries" to dominate the Zimbabwean Press.

The so-called take-over was a natural step in harmony with the country's independence and to query it was to query that very independence, said the Editor.

"Those who derive joy from criticising the papers should direct their attacks at the way the papers are being run and the people running them and not the take-over itself," he added.

Criticism of the papers was welcome, but general, nebulous criticism where everything and everybody was criticised was not helpful--it was "lazy criticism."

The Press must remain free to be effective because a muzzled Press did not help the people or the rulers.

"Stooge newspapers that shower rulers with flattering undeserved praises are just as good as Judas Iscariot. They implacably betray those they flatter to complacency with sycophantic adulation," he said.

The Government must keep abreast of people's thinking which must be reported whether bad or good, wise or foolish.

"In a democratic country accurate information is an indispensable weapon for voters. They can vote well only if they know well," he said.

CSO: 4700

PEASANT CROP PLAN YIELDS LARGE PROFIT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] The \$15 million spent on the agricultural rehabilitation programme since independence has yielded crops worth \$25 million over the past year, it was disclosed last week.

Mr Harry Howden, chief agronomist with the Department of Agricultural Development, said that resettled farmers had been able to sell \$5 million worth of food products.

The remaining \$20 million worth of food was being consumed locally, he said.

The Devag rehabilitation programme had been the largest operation of its kind in Zimbabwe and had been a "resounding success".

Mr Howden said: "Many aid programmes have failed but because money had been channelled to the wrong place. But in Zimbabwe the money received from the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Canada was treated as if it was taxpayers' money."

By the end of March more than \$12 million had been spent on the programmes and accounted for. Funds had been under the strict control of the

Auditor-General and donor countries.

Strict checks had been carried out to ensure that aid packages — seed, fertiliser, implements — reached only the refugees.

The programme had affected about 235 000 families, said Mr Howden. Without the Government would have been faced with a \$30 million bill to feed and look after the interests of the landless.

"But now they have already become self-sufficient with a surplus of food to sell and seeds to plant next season," said Mr Howden.

"The major problem has been exorbitant transport costs, which took up 15 percent of the total value of the programme," he said.

Other problems were the poor condition of the refugees' lands in the former tribal areas, leading to mechanical failures and punctures. Fuel shortages also occurred in some areas.

More than 10 million handouts for vegetable and crop production had been distributed and funds had been made available for training.

A video unit had been used to train staff and others involved in the rehabilitation programme. Tapes of the exercise had been sent to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the major donor countries.

Six-hundred-and-fifty refugee families planted 800 ha of summer crops. This was possible because damaged irrigation schemes had been repaired.

Reconstruction of canals, fences and buildings had put more than a third of the schemes back into production, allowing large areas to be cultivated this winter.

Mr Howden said new buildings to replace those destroyed during the war included 100 houses already built and occupied by the end of March.

BRIEFS

CUBAN CO-OPS MODEL--Union chief Mr Albert Mugabe has called for the setting up of co-operatives in Zimbabwe. He said that factories and farms run by workers would be more efficient than private enterprise. But he stressed that workers and peasants should not be forced into cooperatives. "To work properly they must be voluntary," he said. Mr Mugabe was very impressed with the efficiency and high productivity of co-ops during his recent tours of Cuba and Romania. "We can learn a lot from them," he said. His Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has been offered 20 scholarships by Cuba for budding trade unionists, 15 from Romania and five from Bulgaria. The ZCTU last week moved its Salisbury offices from next to a noisy cafe in Sinoia Street to Picadilly Centre on the corner of Samora Machel Avenue and Julius Nyerere Way. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 5]

RF NAME CHANGE HIT--The leader of the new Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, believes that the change of name from the Rhodesian Front to the Republican Front is another instance of "too little and too late." Commenting on the change he said last night: "Tragically the RF has left its decision so long that it now lacks the ring of sincerity and carries little credibility. To have taken all this time and then only to have achieved a two-thirds majority in a closed congress when up against an intense challenge at two by-elections, demonstrates the problem that is an inherent part of the RF. I doubt if this last minute juggling with names while keeping the same initials will do them any good. Observers and newsmen at the congress noted the almost total absence of young faces. It is, in my opinion, a sad finale for an exhausted party bankrupt of any new ideas." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Jun 81 p 1]

TRIBAL TRUST LAND CATTLE--Cattle herds grazing former tribal trust lands are a lot more productive than is often widely believed. One major criticism is that while 17 percent of the national herd is taken off annually as beef, only 2 percent of the animals from rural areas go to market. But last week the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, stepped in to champion the lowly herds and put the record straight. The animals fulfilled many and varied functions of which beef production, although worth \$6.4 million a year, was the least important, he told the Cattle Producers' Association annual congress in Bulawayo. By far their most valuable use was as draught animals, annually ploughing 2.3 million ha. At a contract price of \$70 a ha their work was worth \$161 million a year. Milk production (\$76 million), manure

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